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NEWS 15	Dec 04	CSA files on STN
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NEWS 18	Dec 17	Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
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NEWS 25	Feb 26	PCTFULL now contains images
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NEWS 29	Mar 24	Additional information for trade-named substances without structures available in REGISTRY
NEWS 30	Apr 11	Display formats in DGENE enhanced
NEWS 31	Apr 14	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 32	Apr 17	Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 33	Apr 21	Indexing from 1947 to 1956 being added to records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 34	Apr 21	New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS 35	Apr 28	RDISCLOSURE now available on STN
NEWS 36	May 05	Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names added to PHAR
NEWS 37	May 15	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS 38	May 15	Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
NEWS 39	May 16	CHEMREACT will be removed from STN
NEWS 40	May 19	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA
NEWS 41	May 19	RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 42	Jun 06	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to CBNB
NEWS 43	Jun 06	PASCAL enhanced with additional data

S 362732

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FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 10 Jun 2003 (20030610/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 Jun 2003 (20030610/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6578203
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2003106125
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 10 Jun 2003 (20030610/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 10 Jun 2003 (20030610/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2003
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2003

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=> S NICOTINIC ACID (1p) COMPOSITION
          9938 NICOTINIC
        653796 ACID
          7990 NICOTINIC ACID
                 (NICOTINIC(W)ACID)
        662212 COMPOSITION
L1        1495 NICOTINIC ACID (1P) COMPOSITION

=> D L700-725
'L999-998' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'USPATFULL'

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The default display format is STD.

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             DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL,
             INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS,
             EXF, ARTU
ALLG ------- ALL plus PAGE.DRAW
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DALL ------- ALL, delimited for post-processing
FP --------- PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PTERM, DCD, AI, RLI,
             PRAI, IC, ICM, ICS, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL,
             NCLM, NCLS, EXF, REP, REN, ARTU, EXNAM, LREP,
             CLMN, DRWN, AB
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             RLI, PRAI, IC, ICM, ICS, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM,
             NCLS, EXF, REP, REN,ARTU, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, DRWN, AB,
             PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM
FPBIB ------ PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PTERM, DCD, AI,
             RLI, PRAI, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLM, CLMN, DRWN
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             its structure diagram
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HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
             its structure diagram
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IBIB.EX ---- IBIB for original and latest publication
IBIBG ------ IBIB plus PAGE.DRAW
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             EXF, ARTU, OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
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             RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL,
             DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL,
             INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, ICM, ICS,
             EXF, ARTU OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
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             DT, FS, LN.CNT
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             without answer number.  SCAN must be entered on the
             same line as DISPLAY, e.g., D SCAN)
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             DT, FS, LN.CNT, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS,
             IC, ICM, ICS, EXF (STD is the default)
STD.EX ----- STD for original and latest publication
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             ICM, ICS

ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (STD):STD

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1495  USPATFULL
AN     2003:153366  USPATFULL
TI     Pyridine carboxy derivatives and an aminosugar
IN     Weidner, Morten Sloth, Virum, DENMARK
PA     Astion Deveopment A/S, Copenhagen, DENMARK (non-U.S. corporation)
PI     US 2003105034      A1   20030605
AI     US 2002-251360     A1   20020921 (10)
RLI    Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-187279, filed on 28 Jun 2002,
       PENDING
PRAI   US 2001-303297P     20010705 (60)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1953
INCL   INCLM: 514/042.000
       INCLS: 514/062.000; 536/018.700
NCL    NCLM:  514/042.000
       NCLS:  514/062.000; 536/018.700
IC     [7]
       ICM: A61K031-7052
       ICS: A61K031-7008; C07H005-06


=> D L1 500-525 BIB, AB

L1   ANSWER 500 OF 1495  USPATFULL
AN     2000:146395  USPATFULL
TI     Cyclic amine modulators of chemokine receptor activity
IN     Caldwell, Charles G., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
       Maccoss, Malcolm, Freehold, NJ, United States
       Finke, Paul E., Milltown, NJ, United States
       Mills, Sander G., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
       Oates, Bryan, Wayne, NJ, United States
       Kothandaraman, Shankaran, Kendall Park, NJ, United States
       Kim, Dooseop, Westfield, NJ, United States
       Wang, Liping, Plainsboro, NJ, United States
PA     Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI     US 6140349              20001031
AI     US 1999-241486          19990201 (9)
PRAI   US 1998-73446P      19980202 (60)
DT     Utility
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FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Chang, Ceila
LREP Thies, J. Eric, Rose, David L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 32
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 3199
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is directed to cyclic amines of the formula I: ##STR1## (wherein R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, m and n are defined herein) which are useful as modulators of chemokine receptor activity. In particular, these compounds are useful as modulators of the chemokine receptors CCR-1, CCR-2, CCR-2A, CCR-2B, CCR-3, CCR-4, CCR-5, CXCR-3, and/or CXCR-4.

L1 ANSWER 501 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:146072 USPATFULL
TI Photosensitive diazonaphthoquinone esters based on selected cyclic alkyl ether-containing phenolics and their use in radiation sensitive mixtures
IN Blakeney, Andrew J., Seekonk, MA, United States
Medina, Arturo N., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Toukhy, Medhat A., Barrington, RI, United States
Ferreira, Lawrence, Fall River, MA, United States
Jeffries, III, Alfred T., Providence, RI, United States
Naiini, Ahmad A., Warwick, RI, United States
PA Arch Specialty Chemicals, Inc., Norwalk, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6140026 20001031
AI US 1999-456372 19991208 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1998-19958, filed on 6 Feb 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 6040107
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Chu, John S.
LREP Ohlandt, Greeley, Ruggiero & Perle, L.L.P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1059
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A photosensitive compound comprising at least one o-quinonediazide sulfonic acid ester of a phenolic compound, said esters selected from the group consisting of formula (II): ##STR1## wherein the photosensitive compound is used in a radiation sensitive composition and a process for forming a positive patterned image.

L1 ANSWER 502 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:145898 USPATFULL
TI Extract composition as hair growth phase extender
IN Takeoka, Eriko, Yokohama, Japan
Hamada, Chika, Yokohama, Japan
Suzuki, Jun, Yokohama, Japan
Nakazawa, Yosuke, Yokohama, Japan
Souma, Tsutomu, Yokohama, Japan
Ogou, Masashi, Yokohama, Japan
Tajima, Masahiro, Yokohama, Japan
PA Shiseido Company, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6139852 20001031
AI US 1998-47447 19980325 (9)
PRAI JP 1997-91533 19970326
JP 1997-275261 19970922
DT Utility

FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Seidleck, Brian K.
LREP Foley & Lardner
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 985
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A hair growth phase extender containing, as an effective ingredient, at least one compound selected from the group consisting of unsaturated fatty acid and/or its derivatives, especially an unsaturated fatty acid having the formula:

C.sub.n H.sub.m O.sub.2

where n is 12 to 28 and m is n+1 to 2n-2; or containing, as an effective ingredient, an extract of a plant belonging to the Coriandrum.

L1 ANSWER 503 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:141885 USPATFULL
TI Chromium picolinate compositions
IN de la Harpe, Jon, New York, NY, United States
Price, Fredric D., Bedford, NY, United States
Chakrin, Lawrence W., Chatham, NY, United States
Komorowski, James R., Stratford, CT, United States
Skluth, Lauren K., Goldens Bridge, NY, United States
PA AMBI Inc., Purchase, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6136317 20001024
AI US 2000-480472 20000110 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-228701, filed on 12 Jan 1999 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-144026, filed on 28 Aug 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 5948772
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Henley, III, Raymond
LREP Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 75
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 614
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions comprising chromic tripicolinate or chromic polynicotinate in the form of enteric-coated tablets, capsules or microbeads, optionally in combination with nicotinic acid, picolinic acid or both nicotinic acid and picolinic acid. The compositions are useful for supplementing dietary chromium, lowering blood glucose levels, lowering serum lipid levels and increasing lean body mass.

L1 ANSWER 504 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:138596 USPATFULL
TI Inbred corn plant 17DHD5 and seeds thereof
IN Johnson, Steve K., Owatonna, MN, United States
PA DeKalb Genetics Corporation, DeKalb, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6133512 20001017
AI US 1997-795735 19970205 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Benzion, Gary; Assistant Examiner: Haas, Thomas
LREP Arnold White & Durkee
CLMN Number of Claims: 39

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2097
AB According to the invention, there is provided an inbred corn plant designated 17DHD5. This invention thus relates to the plants, seeds and tissue cultures of the inbred corn plant 17DHD5, and to methods for producing a corn plant produced by crossing the inbred plant 17DHD5 with itself or with another corn plant, such as another inbred. This invention further relates to corn seeds and plants produced by crossing the inbred plant 17DHD5 with another corn plant, such as another inbred, and to crosses with related species. This invention further relates to the inbred and hybrid genetic complements of the inbred corn plant 17DHD5, and also to the RFLP and genetic isozyme typing profiles of inbred corn plant 17DHD5.

L1 ANSWER 505 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:138123 USPATFULL
TI Method for in vitro selection of potato clones resistant to blackspot bruising and the potatoes produced therefrom
IN Secor, Gary Allen, Fargo, ND, United States
Taylor, Raymond J., Fargo, ND, United States
Bidney, Dennis Lee, Urbandale, IA, United States
Ruby, Cheryl Louise, Fargo, ND, United States
PA J. R. Simplot Company, Boise, ID, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6133033 20001017
AI US 1999-305160 19990504 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-716115, filed on 17 Jun 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 6060312
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lankford, Jr., Leon B.
LREP Kelly Bauerfeld Lowry & Kelly, LLP.
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 834
AB A first method is provided for in vitro selection of Lemhi and Russet Burbank potatoes for blackspot resistance using plant tissue culturing techniques. A second method is provided using at least one melanin precursor added to the tissue culturing media. The blackspot resistant potatoes produced from such methods are also provided.

L1 ANSWER 506 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:135036 USPATFULL
TI Inbred corn plant WQCD10 and seeds thereof
IN Cummings, Donn P., Kokomo, IN, United States
PA DeKalb Genetics Corporation, DeKalb, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6130369 20001010
AI US 1998-156433 19980918 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1997-828956, filed on 28 Mar 1997
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Benzion, Gary
LREP Arnold, White & Durkee
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 3610
AB According to the invention, there is provided inbred corn plants, separately designated WKBC5, WQCD10, 01CSI2, 01DFA3, FBPL, and 3DHA9. This invention thus relates to the plants, seeds and tissue cultures of

the fore-mentioned inbred corn plants and to methods for producing a corn plant produced by crossing one of the inbred plants with itself or with another corn plant, such as another inbred. This invention further relates to corn seeds and plants produced by crossing any of the inbred plants WKBC5, WQCD10, O1CSI2, 01DFA3. FBPL, or 3DHA9 with another corn plant, such as another inbred, and to crosses with related species. This invention further relates to the inbred and hybrid genetic complements of the inbred corn plants WKBC5, WQCD10, O1CSI2, 01DFA3, FBPL, and 3DHA9, and also to the RFLP and genetic isozyme typing profiles of such inbred corn plants.

L1 ANSWER 507 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:134881 USPATFULL
TI Benzothiazin and benzoxazin derivatives; their preparation and uses
IN Lohray, Vidya Bhushan, Hyderabad, India
Lohray, Braj Bhushan, Hyderabad, India
Paraselli, Rao Bheema, Hyderabad, India
Ramanujam, Rajagopalan, Hyderabad, India
Chakrabarti, Ranjan, Hyderabad, India
PA Dr. Reddy's Research Foundation, Hyderabad, India (non-U.S. corporation)
Reddy-Cheminor, Inc., Ridgewood, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6130214 20001010
AI US 1998-179141 19981026 (9)
PRAI IN 1997-241997 19971027
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Raymond, Richard L.; Assistant Examiner: Truong, Tamthom N.
LREP Ladas & Parry
CLMN Number of Claims: 35
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 3137
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel antiobesity and hypocholesterolemic compounds, their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their stereoisomers, their polymorphs, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutically acceptable solvates and pharmaceutically acceptable compositions containing them. More particularly, the present invention relates to novel .beta.-aryl-.alpha.-oxysubstituted alkylcarboxylic acids of the general formula (I), their derivatives, their analogs, their tautomeric forms, their stereoisomers, their polymorphs, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, their pharmaceutically acceptable solvates and pharmaceutically acceptable compositions containing them. ##STR1##

L1 ANSWER 508 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:134748 USPATFULL
TI High-temperature desulfurization by microorganisms
IN Konishi, Jin, Shizuoka, Japan
Ishii, Yoshitaka, Shizuoka, Japan
Okumura, Kouichi, Shizuoka, Japan
Suzuki, Masanori, Shizuoka, Japan
PA Petroleum Energy Center, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6130081 20001010
AI US 1999-289296 19990409 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1997-905778, filed on 29 Jul 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5925560
PRAI JP 1996-200696 19960730
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lilling, Herbert J.

LREP Fish & Richardson
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1022
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a method of degrading organic sulfur compounds, in which organic sulfur compounds are decomposed by a microorganism belonging to the genus Paenibacillus and having the ability to decompose organic sulfur compounds. Heterocyclic sulfur compounds can be decomposed by specifically cleaving their C--S bonds under high-temperature conditions.

L1 ANSWER 509 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:134597 USPATFULL
TI Methods and sustained release nicotinic acid compositions for treating hyperlipidemia at night
IN Bova, David J., 11199 Sea Grass Cir., Boca Raton, FL, United States 33498
PI US 6129930 20001010
AI US 1997-814974 19970306 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-368378, filed on 14 Jan 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-124392, filed on 20 Sep 1993, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Venkat, Jyothsna
CLMN Number of Claims: 148
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1766
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An orally administered antihyperlipidemia **composition** according to the present invention includes from about 250 to about 3000 parts by weight of **nicotinic acid**, and from about 5 to about 50 parts by weight of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose. Also, a method of treating hyperlipidemia in a hyperlipidemic having a substantially periodic physiological loss of consciousness, includes the steps of forming a **composition** having an effective antihyperlipidemic amount of **nicotinic acid** and a time release sustaining amount of a swelling agent. The method also includes the step of orally administering the **composition** to the hyperlipidemic once per day "nocturnally," that is in the evening or at night.

L1 ANSWER 510 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:134592 USPATFULL
TI Container filled with infusion liquids and infusion preparation
IN Kido, Takae, Osaka, Japan
Ii, Shigeo, Osaka, Japan
Abe, Shun-ichi, Osaka, Japan
Yokoyama, Kazumasa, Osaka, Japan
PA Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6129925 20001010
AI US 1998-32843 19980302 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-437330, filed on 21 Apr 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5770233 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1993-JP1521, filed on 21 Oct 1993
PRAI JP 1992-309249 19921022
DT Utility
FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Clardy, S. Mark; Assistant Examiner: Shelborne, Kathryne E.
LREP Sughrue, Mion, Zinn, Macpeak & Seas, PLLC
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 978
AB An object of the present invention is to provide an infusion preparation set (a container filled with infusion liquids) useful for preparation of an infusion liquid containing sugars, amino acids, electrolytes, a fat emulsion and vitamins. The present invention is constituted by the use of a container having two compartments which are separated from each other by a separation means, which contains an infusion liquid comprising a fat emulsion, sugars, fat-soluble vitamins and specified water-soluble vitamins in the first compartment and an infusion liquid comprising amino acids, electrolytes and other specified water-soluble vitamins in the second compartment. An infusion preparation containing sugars, amino acids, electrolytes, a fat emulsion and vitamins can be obtained easily and aseptically upon use, by simply removing a separation means and mixing the infusion liquids included in the first and second compartments. Further, the components of the infusion liquids included in each compartment have good stability.

L1 ANSWER 511 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:131653 USPATFULL
TI Cryopreservation of plant cells
IN Kadkade, Prakash G., Marlboro, MA, United States
PA Phyton, Inc., Ithaca, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6127181 20001003
AI US 1996-659997 19960607 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-486204, filed on 7 Jun 1995
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Naff, David M.; Assistant Examiner: Ware, Deborah K.
LREP Baker & Botts, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1955
AB The present invention relates to methods for cryopreserving plant cells and to methods for recovering viable plant cells from long or short term cryopreservation. Plant cells to be cryopreserved can be grown in culture and pretreated with a solution containing an cryoprotective agent and, optionally, a stabilizer. Stabilizers are preferably membrane stabilizers such as ethylene inhibitors, oxygen radical scavengers and divalent cations. Cells can also be stabilized by subjecting the culture to a heat shock. Pretreated cells are acclimated to a reduced temperature and loaded with a cryoprotective agent such as DMSO, propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol. Loaded cells are incubated with a vitrification solution which, for example, comprises a solution with a high concentration of the cryoprotective agent. Vitrified cells retain less than about 20% water content and can be frozen at cryopreservation temperatures for long periods of time without significantly altering the genotypic or phenotypic character of the cells. Plant cells may also be cryopreserved by lyophilizing cells prior to exposure to a vitrification solution. The combination of lyophilization and vitrification removes about 80% to about 95% of the plant cell's water. Cells can be successfully cryopreserved for long periods of time and viably recovered. The invention also relates to methods for the recovery of viable plant cells from cryopreservation. Cells are thawed to about room temperature and incubated in medium containing a cryoprotective agent and a stabilizer. The cryoprotective agent is removed and the cells

successfully incubated and recovered in liquid or semi-solid growth medium.

L1 ANSWER 512 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:128351 USPATFULL
TI 3,3-disubstituted piperidines as modulators of chemokine receptor activity
IN MacCoss, Malcolm, Freehold, NJ, United States
Mills, Sander G., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6124319 20000926
AI US 1998-9488 19980120 (9)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Travers, Russell
LREP Thies, J. Eric, Rose, David L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1901
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is directed to 3,3-disubstituted piperidines of the formula I: ##STR1## (wherein X, Y, Z, Ar, R, m and n are defined herein) which are useful as modulators of chemokine receptor activity. In particular, these compounds are useful as modulators of the chemokine receptors CCR-1, CCR-2, CCR-2A, CCR-2B, CCR-3, CCR-4, CCR-5, CXCR-3, and/or CXCR-4.

L1 ANSWER 513 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:125295 USPATFULL
TI Inbred corn plant 90DJD28 and seeds thereof
IN Garing, Francis L., Lincoln, IL, United States
PA Dekalb Genetics Corporation, Dekalb, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6121519 20000919
AI US 1997-795612 19970205 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Benzion, Gary; Assistant Examiner: Hass, Thomas
LREP Arnold White & Durkee
CLMN Number of Claims: 39
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2107
AB According to the invention, there is provided an inbred corn plant designated 90DJD28. This invention thus relates to the plants, seeds and tissue cultures of the inbred corn plant 90DJD28, and to methods for producing a corn plant produced by crossing the inbred plant 90DJD28 with itself or with another corn plant, such as another inbred. This invention further relates to corn seeds and plants produced by crossing the inbred plant 90DJD28 with another corn plant, such as another inbred, and to crosses with related species. This invention further relates to the inbred and hybrid genetic complements of the inbred corn plant 90DJD28, and also to the RFLP and genetic isozyme typing profiles of inbred corn plant 90DJD28.

L1 ANSWER 514 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:125188 USPATFULL
TI Preparation of fractionated novolak resins by a novel extraction technique
IN Wanat, Stanley F., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Rahman, M. Dalil, Somerville, NJ, United States

Kokoszka, John J., Warwick, RI, United States
Narasimhan, Balaji, Highland Park, NJ, United States
PA Clariant Finance (BVI) Limited, Virgin Islands (British) (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6121412 20000919
AI US 1999-418239 19991014 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-190763, filed on 12 Nov 1998, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Truong, Duc
LREP Sayko, Jr., Andrew F.
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1037
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a method for producing a film forming, fractionated novolak resin, by:

a) condensing formaldehyde with one or more phenolic compounds, and thereby producing a novolak resin;

b) adding a photoresist solvent, and optionally a water-soluble organic polar solvent;

c) feeding the mixture into a liquid/liquid centrifuge and feeding a C.sub.5 -C.sub.8 alkane, water or aromatic hydrocarbon solvent into the liquid/liquid centrifuge at a ratio of optional water-soluble organic polar solvent and photoresist solvent to C.sub.5 -C.sub.8 alkane, water or aromatic solvent, of from 5:1 to 0.5:1;

d) rotating the liquid/liquid centrifuge containing the mixture at a speed of at least 500 rpm and thereby separating the mixture into two phases, collecting the two phases;

e) optionally separating the lighter phase (L) into two second phases;

f) removing residual C.sub.5 -C.sub.8 alkane, water or aromatic hydrocarbon solvent from the heavier phase (H) from step d) and leaving the novolak resin dissolved in the photoresist solvent;

A method is also provided for producing photoresist composition from such a fractionated novolak resin and for producing microelectronic devices using such a photoresist composition.

L1 ANSWER 515 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:124559 USPATFULL
TI Use of partial and complete salts of choline and carboxylic acids for the treatment of skin disorders
IN Nayak, Smita, Marlton, NJ, United States
Nayak, Vinayak, Marlton, NJ, United States
PA Soma Technologies, Morganville, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6120779 20000919
AI US 1998-15239 19980129 (9)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Howard, S.
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 509

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel skin care, hair care, nail care, lip care and related external formulations based on partial and complete choline salts of mono, di, tri and polyvalent carboxylic acids of food, cosmetic and pharmaceutical acids are described. These salts have better moisturizing and treating properties compared to the original acids. They tend to form highly elegant cosmetic treatment products when incorporated into lotions, creams, gels, liquids, bars, sticks, sprays and foam products. The mono choline salts of di and polyvalent carboxylic acids are also described in the invention. These mono choline salts tend to retain or enhance the biological properties of the parent molecule with enhanced solubility and bio-availability. These mono choline salts can be formulated as simple solutions and lotions eliminating need of complicated solubilizing systems. The partial and mono choline salts tend to reduce irritation, burning and stinging sensation common to these carboxylic acids.

L1 ANSWER 516 OF 1495 USPATFULL

AN 2000:117992 USPATFULL

TI Inbred corn plant WDHQ2 and seeds thereof

IN Cummings, Donn P., Kokomo, IN, United States

PA DeKalb Genetics Corporation, DeKalb, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 6114611 20000905

AI US 1999-229937 19990113 (9)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Benzion, Gary

LREP Arnold, White & Durkee

CLMN Number of Claims: 43

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 2300

AB According to the invention, there is provided an inbred corn plant designated WDHQ2. This invention thus relates to the plants, seeds and tissue cultures of the inbred corn plant WDHQ2, and to methods for producing a corn plant produced by crossing the inbred corn plant WDHQ2 with itself or with another corn plant, such as another inbred. This invention further relates to corn seeds and plants produced by crossing the inbred plant WDHQ2 with another corn plant, such as another inbred, and to crosses with related species. This invention further relates to the inbred and hybrid genetic complements of the inbred corn plant WDHQ2, and also to the RFLP and genetic isozyme typing profiles of inbred corn plant WDHQ2.

L1 ANSWER 517 OF 1495 USPATFULL

AN 2000:114198 USPATFULL

TI Inbred corn plant 22DHD11 and seeds thereof

IN Stangland, Gary R., Cedar Rapids, IA, United States

PA DeKalb Genetics Corporation, DeKalb, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 6111172 20000829

AI US 1999-230000 19990114 (9)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Benzion, Gary

LREP Arnold, White & Durkee

CLMN Number of Claims: 43

ECL Exemplary Claim: 4

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 2286

AB According to the invention, there is provided an inbred corn plant

designated 22DHD11. This invention thus relates to the plants, seeds and tissue cultures of the inbred corn plant 22DHD11, and to methods for producing a corn plant produced by crossing the inbred corn plant 22DHD11 with itself or with another corn plant, such as another inbred. This invention further relates to corn seeds and plants produced by crossing the inbred plant 22DHD11 with another corn plant, such as another inbred, and to crosses with related species. This invention further relates to the inbred and hybrid genetic complements of the inbred corn plant 22DHD11, and also to the RFLP and genetic isozyme typing profiles of inbred corn plant 22DHD11.

L1 ANSWER 518 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:114197 USPATFULL
TI Inbred corn plant 90LCL6 and seeds thereof
IN Garing, Francis L., Lincoln, IL, United States
PA Dekalb Genetics Corporation, Dekalb, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6111171 20000829
AI US 1998-13636 19980126 (9)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Benzion, Gary
LREP Fulbright & Jaworski
CLMN Number of Claims: 42
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2091
AB According to the invention, there is provided an inbred corn plant designated 90LCL6. This invention thus relates to the plants, seeds and tissue cultures of the inbred corn plant 90LCL6, and to methods for producing a corn plant produced by crossing the inbred plant 90LCL6 with itself or with another corn plant, such as another inbred. This invention further relates to corn seeds and plants produced by crossing the inbred plant 90LCL6 with another corn plant, such as another inbred, and to crosses with related species. This invention further relates to the inbred and hybrid genetic complements of the inbred corn plant 90LCL6, and also to the RFLP and genetic isozyme typing profiles of inbred corn plant 90LCL6.

L1 ANSWER 519 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:113918 USPATFULL
TI Lectin compositions and uses thereof
IN Pusztai, Arpad Janos, Scotland, United Kingdom
Bardocz, Zsuzsanna Magdolna, Scotland, United Kingdom
Palmer, Richard Michael John, England, United Kingdom
Fish, Neil William, England, United Kingdom
Koteles, Gyorgy J., Budapest, Hungary
PA Alizyme Therapeutics Ltd., Cambridge, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6110891 20000829
AI US 1998-141821 19980828 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-994288, filed on 19 Dec 1997 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-879761, filed on 20 Jun 1997, now abandoned
PRAI GB 1996-13070 19960621
GB 1997-18413 19970829
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Krass, Frederick
LREP Corless, Peter F., O'Day, Christine C.Dike, Bronstein, Roberts & Cushman, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 75

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2614
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention provides methods for: the control of mucosal cell proliferation; the reduction and/or treatment of damage caused by a cell-damaging agent; and for the reduction and/or treatment of a metabolic disorder.

The methods comprise administering to an individual in need of control or reduction and/or treatment on effective amount of a lectin.

The invention takes advantageous of the protective and repair capabilities of lectins. It is particularly useful in the prevention and treatment of animals undergoing radiotherapy and/or chemotherapy for cancer.

L1 ANSWER 520 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:105884 USPATFULL
TI Method for enhancing hematopoiesis with acyl deoxyribonucleosides
IN von Borstel, Reid Warren, 14309 Brickhowe Ct., Darnestown, MD, United States 20874
Bamat, Michael Kevin, 14309 Brickhowe Ct., Darnestown, MD, United States 20874
PI US 6103701 20000815
AI US 1995-470027 19950606 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-309572, filed on 21 Sep 1994 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-149469, filed on 9 Nov 1993, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1990-487984, filed on 5 Feb 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-115923, filed on 28 Oct 1987, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kunz, Gary L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1584
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to compositions comprising acyl derivatives of 2'-deoxyribonucleosides. The invention also relates to methods of treating or preventing radiation, mutagen and sunlight-induced biological damage, and methods for improving wound healing and tissue repair, comprising administering the compositions of the present invention to an animal.

L1 ANSWER 521 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:102284 USPATFULL
TI Chromium polynicotinate compositions
IN de la Harpe, Jon, New York, NY, United States
Price, Fredric D., Bedford, NY, United States
Chakrin, Lawrence W., Chatham, NY, United States
Komorowski, James R., Stratford, CT, United States
Skluth, Lauren K., Goldens Bridge, NY, United States
PA Ambi Inc., Purchase, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6100251 20000808
AI US 2000-480473 20000110 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-229463, filed on 12 Jan 1999 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-143256, filed on 28 Aug 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 5905075
DT Utility
FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Henley, III, Raymond
LREP Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 75
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 607
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions comprising chromic tripicolinate or chromic polynicotinate in the form of enteric-coated tablets, capsules or microbeads, optionally in combination with nicotinic acid, picolinic acid or both nicotinic acid and picolinic acid. The compositions are useful for supplementing dietary chromium, lowering blood glucose levels, lowering serum lipid levels and increasing lean body mass.

L1 ANSWER 522 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:102283 USPATFULL
TI Enteric-coated chromium polynicotinate compositions and uses thereof
IN de la Harpe, Jon, New York, NY, United States
Price, Fredric D., Bedford, NY, United States
Chakrin, Lawrence W., Chatham, NY, United States
Komorowski, James R., Stratford, CT, United States
Skluth, Lauren K., Goldens Bridge, NY, United States
PA AMBI Inc., Purchase, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6100250 20000808
AI US 1999-229463 19990112 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-143256, filed on 28 Aug 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 5905075
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Henley, III, Raymond
LREP Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear,LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 35
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 516
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions comprising chromic tripicolinate or chromic polynicotinate in the form of enteric-coated tablets, capsules or microbeads, optionally in combination with nicotinic acid, picolinic acid or both nicotinic acid and picolinic acid. The compositions are useful for supplementing dietary chromium, lowering blood glucose levels, lowering serum lipid levels and increasing lean body mass.

L1 ANSWER 523 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:98633 USPATFULL
TI Inbred corn plant 01DHD16 and seeds thereof
IN Hall, Michael A., Sycamore, IL, United States
PA DeKalb Genetics Corporation, DeKalb, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6096952 20000801
AI US 1999-229944 19990114 (9)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Benzion, Gary
LREP Arnold, White & Durkee
CLMN Number of Claims: 43
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2325
AB According to the invention, there is provided an inbred corn plant designated 01DHD16. This invention thus relates to the plants, seeds and tissue cultures of the inbred corn plant 01DHD16, and to methods for

producing a corn plant produced by crossing the inbred corn plant 01DHD16 with itself or with another corn plant, such as another inbred. This invention further relates to corn seeds and plants produced by crossing the inbred plant 01DHD16 with another corn plant, such as another inbred, and to crosses with related species. This invention further relates to the inbred and hybrid genetic complements of the inbred corn plant 01DHD16, and also to the RFLP and genetic isozyme typing profiles of inbred corn plant 01DHD16.

L1 ANSWER 524 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:98162 USPATFULL
TI Fractionated novolak resin from cresol-formaldehyde reaction mixture and photoresist composition therefrom
IN Rahman, M. Dalil, Flemington, NJ, United States
Lu, Ping-Hung, Bridgewater, NJ, United States
Cook, Michelle, Somerville, NJ, United States
PA Clariant Finance (BVI) Limited, Virgin Islands (British) (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6096477 20000801
AI US 1999-251900 19990219 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1996-768541, filed on 18 Dec 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5910559
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Mullis, Jeffrey C.
LREP Sayko, Jr., Andrew F.
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 723
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a method for producing a film forming, fractionated novolak resin having consistent molecular weight and superior performance in photoresist composition, by isolating such novolak resin fractions without high temperature distillation. A method is also provided for producing photoresist composition from such a fractionated novolak resin and for producing semiconductor devices using such a photoresist composition.

L1 ANSWER 525 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2000:95010 USPATFULL
TI Enteric-coated chromium picolinate compositions and uses thereof
IN de la Harpe, Jon, New York, NY, United States
Price, Fredric D., Bedford, NY, United States
Chakrin, Lawrence W., Chatham, NY, United States
Komorowski, James R., Stratford, CT, United States
Skluth, Lauren K., Goldens Bridge, NY, United States
PA AMBI Inc., Purchase, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6093711 20000725
AI US 1999-228701 19990112 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-144026, filed on 28 Aug 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 5948722
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Henley, III, Raymond
LREP Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP.
CLMN Number of Claims: 35
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 515
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions comprising chromic tripicolinate or chromic polynicotinate

in the form of enteric-coated tablets, capsules or microbeads, optionally in combination with nicotinic acid, picolinic acid or both nicotinic acid and picolinic acid. The compositions are useful for supplementing dietary chromium, lowering blood glucose levels, lowering serum lipid levels and increasing lean body mass.

=> D L1 400-425 BIB, AB

L1 ANSWER 400 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:147452 USPATFULL
TI Topical delivery systems for active agents
IN Niemiec, Susan M., Yardley, PA, United States
Wang, Jonas C. T., Robbinsville, NJ, United States
Wisniewski, Stephen J., Doylestown, PA, United States
Stenn, Kurt S., Princeton, NJ, United States
Lu, Gwang Wei, Plainsboro, NJ, United States
PA Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., Skillman, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6284234 B1 20010904
AI US 1999-360412 19990723 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Criares, Theodore J.; Assistant Examiner: Kim, Jennifer
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1844
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to a method for enhancing the transmembrane penetration of benefit agents using a certain non-ionic lipid/surfactant-containing formulation as an enhancing agent, and the compositions used therein. Various active agents, such as anti-dandruff agents, hair growth agents, hair inhibitor agents, anti-acne agents, anti-aging agents, depilatory agents, and depigmentation agents, may be effectively delivered into the skin, hair follicles and sebaceous glands using the compositions of the present invention.

L1 ANSWER 401 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:145342 USPATFULL
TI OXYGEN-SCAVENGING COMPOSITIONS AND ARTICLES
IN CHIANG, WEILONG L., NAPERVILLE, IL, United States
TSAI, BOH C., INVERNESS, IL, United States
CHEN, STEPHEN Y., WHEATON, IL, United States
VENKATESHWARAN, LAKSHMI N., FREEHOLD, NJ, United States
PI US 2001018480 A1 20010830
US 6369148 B2 20020409
AI US 1998-44043 A1 19980318 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-483302, filed on 7 Jun 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5744056 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-249758, filed on 25 May 1994, ABANDONED Division of Ser. No. US 1993-92722, filed on 16 Jul 1993, ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP CIBA SPECIALTY CHEMICALS CORPORATION, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 540 WHITE PLAINS RD, P O BOX 2005, TARRYTOWN, NY, 10591-9005
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2030
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Oxygen-scavenging compositions comprising an oxidizable metal component, an electrolyte component and a solid, non-electrolytic, acidifying component. When blended with soft, flexible polymeric resins, these compositions exhibit good oxygen-scavenging performance with improved oxidation efficiency relative to compositions containing an oxidizable metal component, an electrolyte, and an acidifying component combined with a more rigid thermoplastic resins. Selection of a thermally stable non-electrolytic, acidifying component is important when melt compounding the compositions into polymeric resins and particularly for extrusion coating applications. The compositions can be used directly as an oxygen absorbent resin melt-fabricated into a wide variety of oxygen-scavenging packaging articles or as concentrates in combination with other thermoplastic resins.

L1 ANSWER 402 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:143870 USPATFULL
TI Apparatus for culturing plantlets and process for culturing the same by using said apparatus
IN Zobayed, S. M. A., Chiba-ken, Japan
Hasegawa, Osamu, Tokyo, Japan
Kozai, Toyoki, Chiba-ken, Japan
PI US 2001017004 A1 20010830
AI US 2001-764288 A1 20010119 (9)
PRAI JP 2000-12721 20000121
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Antonelli, Terry, Stout & Kraus, Suite 1800, 1300 North Seventeenth Street, Arlington, VA, 22209
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 903
AB There are disclosed an apparatus for culturing plantlets by means of photoautotrophic growth, comprising principal constituents consisting essentially of a light transmittable and enclosed culture vessel 1, a carbon dioxide-rich air supply chamber 2 which is installed in contact with the bottom of the culture vessel, and a culture solution tank 3, wherein the supply chamber 2 is allowed to communicate with the culture vessel 1 through a plurality of vertical fine tubes, and the culture solution tank is connected to the culture vessel through tubing and is equipped with an air pump for supplying the culture vessel with the culture solution; and a process for culturing plantlets by means of photoautotrophic growth by the use of the above apparatus. The above apparatus and process can afford efficient and steady mass production of uniform nursery plants having an excellent degree of growth through a simple operation.

L1 ANSWER 403 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:139538 USPATFULL
TI Chromium picolinate compositions
IN Harpe, Jon de la, New York, NY, United States
Price, Fredric D., Bedford, NY, United States
Chakrin, Lawrence W., Chatham, NY, United States
Komorowski, James R., Stratford, CT, United States
Skluth, Lauren K., Goldens Bridge, NY, United States
PI US 2001016580 A1 20010823
US 6471998 B2 20021029
AI US 2001-849864 A1 20010504 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-696474, filed on 24 Oct 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6251889 Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-480472, filed on 10 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6136317 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-228701, filed on 12 Jan 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6093711

Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-144026, filed on 28 Aug 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5948772
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 620 NEWPORT CENTER DRIVE, SIXTEENTH FLOOR, NEWPORT BEACH, CA, 92660
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 483
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions comprising chromic tripicolinate or chromic polynicotinate in the form of enteric-coated tablets, capsules or microbeads, optionally in combination with nicotinic acid, picolinic acid or both nicotinic acid and picolinic acid. The compositions are useful for supplementing dietary chromium, lowering blood glucose levels, lowering serum lipid levels and increasing lean body mass.

L1 ANSWER 404 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:139302 USPATFULL
TI Purified ss1,2-xylosyltransferase and uses thereof
IN Elbein, Alan D., Little Rock, AR, United States
Bannon, Gary A., Little Rock, AR, United States
PI US 2001016344 A1 20010823
AI US 2000-748578 A1 20001222 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1998-207223, filed on 8 Dec 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6168937
PRAI US 1998-70418P 19980105 (60)
US 1997-67932P 19971208 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP McGregor & Adler, LLP, 8011 Candle Lane, Houston, TX, 77071
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 11 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1050
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a purified, homogeneous plant enzyme that adds a .beta.-1,2-linked xylose to the .beta.-linked mannose on the N-linked oligosaccharides of storage glycoproteins. This .beta.1,2-xylosyltransferase was purified from the microsomal fraction of soybean cells approximately 51,000-fold. Also provided is polyclonal antiserum recognizing this .beta.1,2-xylosyltransferase enzyme and uses thereof.

L1 ANSWER 405 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:136175 USPATFULL
TI Release-sustaining agent for drugs and sustained-release pharmaceutical composition
IN Goto, Takeshi, Tsukuba, Japan
Sorimachi, Hiroshi, Tsukuba, Japan
Yoshitake, Kazuhisa, Tsukuba, Japan
Itoyama, Toshio, Tsukuba, Japan
PA Hisamitsu Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., Saga, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6277366 B1 20010821
WO 9924072 19990520
AI US 2000-530910 20000623 (9)
WO 1998-JP4926 19981030
20000623 PCT 371 date
20000623 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI JP 1997-307371 19971110
DT Utility

FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Fubara, Blessing
LREP Pillsbury Winthrop LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 748
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A sustainedly releasing agent for medicines comprising a non-crosslinked type anion-exchange resin represented by the general formula (I):
##STR1##

wherein

R.sub.1 represents aralkyl or alkyl, each of R.sub.2 and R.sub.3 represents lower alkyl, R.sub.4 represents a hydrogen atom or lower alkyl, X.sup.- represents a physiologically acceptable counter ion, n represents 1-3, and p represents a mean degree of polymerization, respectively, as well as a sustainedly released medicinal composition comprising the sustainedly releasing agent and a hypolipidemic agent.

L1 ANSWER 406 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:133889 USPATFULL
TI INTERMEDIATE RELEASE NICOTINIC ACID COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING HYPERLIPIDEMIA HAVING UNIQUE BIOPHARMACEUTICAL CHARACTERISTICS
IN CEFALI, EUGENIO A., LAUDERHILL, FL, United States
PI US 2001014338 A1 20010816
AI US 1997-962424 A1 19971031 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-814974, filed on 6 Mar 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6129930
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP PETER J MANSO, AKERMAN SENTERFITT & EIDSON, P.A., LAS OLAS CENTRE II, SUITE 1600, 350 EAST LAS OLAS BOULEVARD, FORT LAUDERDALE, FL, 33301-2227
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1575
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Intermediate release nicotinic acid formulations having unique biopharmaceutical characteristics, which are suitable for oral administration once per day as a single dose preferably administered during the evening or at night for treating hyperlipidemia without causing drug-induced hepatotoxicity to such a level that requires the therapy to be discontinued, are disclosed. The intermediate nicotinic acid formulations can be administered as tablets in dosage strengths of, for example, 375 mg, 500 mg, 750 mg and 1000 mg. The 375 mg, 500 mg and 750 mg nicotinic acid tablets of the present invention have a dissolution curve similarity fit factor F.sub.2 of at least about 79, and the 1000 mg nicotinic acid tablets of the present invention have a dissolution curve similarity fit factor F.sub.2 of at least 44.

L1 ANSWER 407 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:126014 USPATFULL
TI Cyclic amino acid derivatives as cell adhesion inhibitors
IN Chang, Linda, Wayne, NJ, United States
Hagmann, William K., Westfield, NJ, United States
MacCoss, Malcolm, Freehold, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6271252 B1 20010807
WO 9926615 19990603
AI US 2000-554989 20000523 (9)

WO 1998-US25008 19981123
20000523 PCT 371 date
20000523 PCT 102(e) date
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Oswecki, Jane C.
LREP Yang, Mollie M., Rose, David L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1869
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Cyclic amino acid derivatives of Formula I are antagonists of VLA-4 and/or .alpha..sub.4.beta..sub.7, and as such are useful in the inhibition or prevention of cell adhesion and cell-adhesion mediated pathologies. These compounds may be formulated into pharmaceutical compositions and are suitable for use in the treatment of asthma, allergies, inflammation, multiple sclerosis, and other inflammatory and autoimmune disorders.

L1 ANSWER 408 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:124628 USPATFULL
TI Beauty-treatment method
IN Nagashima, Yoshinao, Tokyo, Japan
Minami, Takahide, Tokyo, Japan
Yada, Yukihiro, Tokyo, Japan
PA Kao Corporation, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6269817 B1 20010807
WO 9807403 19980226
AI US 1998-51489 19980921 (9)
WO 1997-JP2902 19970821
19980921 PCT 371 date
19980921 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI JP 1996-239868 19960821
JP 1996-239869 19960821
JP 1996-261346 19960909
JP 1997-70225 19970324
JP 1997-70226 19970324
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Willse, David H.; Assistant Examiner: Koh, Choon P.
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 24 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1282
AB A cosmetic method for obtaining substantial cosmetic effects through simple massaging by ordinary people by first massaging in the direction of arterial blood flow and then in the direction of venous blood flow, or by massaging the surface of the skin with the use of a cosmetic comprising disintegrating particles while the pulse, dermal vasculature, skin temperature, or dermal blood flow is in a stimulated, dilated, elevated, or stimulated state as opposed to a resting state, and by washing the skin with a cleanser or a detergent, and then using a skincare cosmetic, wherein massaging is done using a massaging cosmetic comprising disintegrating particles before the skincare cosmetic is used after washing with a cleanser or detergent. This allows effective skincare to be achieved.

L1 ANSWER 409 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:121460 USPATFULL
TI Method for inhibiting the formation of volatile aldehydes including

their related compounds and/or the decomposition of fatty acids including their related compounds, and uses thereof
IN Chaen, Hiroto, Okayama, Japan
Oku, Kazuyuki, Hiroshima, Japan
Uchida, Yukio, Okayama, Japan
Miyake, Toshio, Okayama, Japan
PA Kabushiki Kaisha Hayashibara Seibutsu Kagaku Kenkyujo, Okayama, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6268353 B1 20010731
AI US 1999-387520 19990901 (9)
PRAI JP 1998-249741 19980903
JP 1998-310084 19981030
JP 1998-337143 19981127
JP 1999-154258 19990601
JP 1999-230939 19990817
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Peselev, Elli
LREP Browdy & Neimark
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2328
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for inhibiting the formation of volatile aldehydes including their related compounds and/or the decomposition of fatty acids including their related compounds by incorporating trehalose and/or maltitol. Using the method, compositions such as foods, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals comprising fatty acids can be prepared and stably stored for a relatively-long period of time without fear of forming volatile aldehydes and/or decomposing the fatty acids.

L1 ANSWER 410 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:121276 USPATFULL
TI Recombinantly produced spider silk
IN Fahnestock, Stephen R., Wilmington, DE, United States
PA E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6268169 B1 20010731
WO 9429450 19941222
AI US 1995-556978 19951211 (8)
WO 1994-US6689 19940615
19951211 PCT 371 date
19951211 PCT 102(e) date
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-77600, filed on 15 Jun 1993, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Saoud, Christine J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 48 Drawing Figure(s); 28 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2362
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to novel spider silk protein analogs derived from the amino acid consensus sequence of repeating units found in the natural spider dragline of Nephila clavipes. More specifically, synthetic spider dragline has been produced from E. coli and Bacillus subtilis recombinant expression systems wherein expressions from E. coli is at levels greater than 1 mg full-length polypeptide per gram of cell mass.

L1 ANSWER 411 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:119050 USPATFULL
TI COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS
IN HELBICHE NEE FROHNE, EVELYN MARIANNE, ALSBACH, Germany, Federal Republic of
PI US 2001009671 A1 20010726
AI US 1999-194265 A1 19990304 (9)
WO 1997-US8053 19970513
None PCT 102(e) date
PRAI GB 1996-10670 19960522
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP A E MATTHEWS, THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY PATENT DIV, WINTON HILL TECHNICAL CENTER, 6083 CENTER HILL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH, 45224
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 501
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to a cosmetic composition comprising: (i) greater than 2% of a panthenol oil regulating agent; and (ii) from 0.1 % to 10% of a particulate, oil-absorbing polymer, and (iii) from 20% to 97.9% of a cosmetically acceptable carrier. The compositions, which preferably take the form of oil-in-water emulsions, provide both immediate and long-term control of oily and/or shiny skin.

L1 ANSWER 412 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:119049 USPATFULL
TI METHOD OF FORCING THE REVERSE TRANSPORT OF CHOLESTEROL FROM A BODY PART TO THE LIVER WHILE AVOIDING HARMFUL DISRUPTIONS OF HEPATIC CHOLESTEROL HOMEOSTASIS, AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND KIT RELATED THERETO
IN WILLIAMS, KEVIN JON, WYNNEWOOD, PA, United States
PI US 2001009670 A1 20010726
AI US 1998-60611 A1 19980415 (9)
PRAI US 1995-5090P 19951011 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MICHAEL BEST & FRIEDRICH LLP, 100 EAST WISCONSIN AVENUE, MILWALUKEE, WI, 53202
CLMN Number of Claims: 47
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 28 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1986
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition, kit, and method of forcing the reverse transport of cholesterol from peripheral tissues to the liver in vivo while controlling plasma LDL concentrations. The method includes the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of a multiplicity of large liposomes comprised of phospholipids substantially free of sterol for a treatment period. The method optionally includes the step of periodically assaying plasma LDL concentrations with an assay during the treatment period to assess plasma atherogenic lipoprotein concentrations and obtain an atherogenic lipoprotein profile, and adjusting the administration in response to said profile. The large liposomes are dimensioned larger than fenestrations of an endothelial layer lining hepatic sinusoids in the liver so that the liposomes are too large to readily penetrate the fenestrations. The therapeutically effective amounts are in the range of about 10 mg to about 1600 mg phospholipid per kg body weight per dose. A pharmaceutical composition and related kit for mobilizing peripheral cholesterol and sphingomyelin that enters the liver of a subject consisting essentially of liposomes of a size and shape larger than

fenestrations of an endothelial layer lining hepatic sinusoids in the liver is also provided.

L1 ANSWER 413 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:119045 USPATFULL
TI ACELLULAR PERTUSSIS VACCINES AND METHODS OF PREPARATION THEREOF
IN VOSE, JOHN R, TASSIN LA DEMI-LUNE, France
FAHIM, RAAFAT E F, ONTARIO, Canada
JACKSON, GAIL E D, ONTARIO, Canada
TAN, LARRY U L, ONTARIO, Canada
HERBERT, ANDREW, EAST YORK, Canada
BOUX, LESLIE, QUEBEC, Canada
BARRETO, LUIS, ONTARIO, Canada
THIPPHAWONG, JOHN, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Canada
KLEIN, MICHEL H, ONTARIO, Canada
PI US 2001009666 A1 20010726
US 6399076 B2 20020604
AI US 1998-945750 A1 19980609 (8)
WO 1996-CA278 19960502
None PCT 102(e) date
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MICHAEL I STEWART, SIM & MCBURNEY, 330 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, 6TH FLOOR, ONTARIO, M5G1R7
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1711
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Acellular pertussis vaccines comprise purified toxin or toxoid thereof, filamentous haemagglutinin, pertactin and fimbrial agglutinogens formulated to confer protection to at least 70% of members of an at-risk population. The fimbrial agglutinogens may be prepared from a Bordetella strain, particularly a B. pertussis strain, by a multiple step procedure involving extraction of the fimbrial agglutinogens from cell paste and concentrating and purifying the extracted material.

L1 ANSWER 414 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:117039 USPATFULL
TI Pyrrolidine modulators of chemokine receptor activity
IN Caldwell, Charles, Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Chapman, Kevin T., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Hale, Jeffrey, Westfield, NJ, United States
Kim, Dooseop, Westfield, NJ, United States
Lynch, Christopher, Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
MacCoss, Malcolm, Freehold, NJ, United States
Mills, Sander G., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Rosauer, Keith, Matawan, NJ, United States
Willoughby, Christopher, Edison, NJ, United States
Berk, Scott, Maplewood, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6265434 B1 20010724
AI US 2000-543024 20000404 (9)
PRAI US 1999-128035P 19990406 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Raymond, Richard L.; Assistant Examiner: Patel, Sudhaker B.
LREP Walton, Kenneth R., Winokur, Melvin
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 8546
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is directed to pyrrolidine compounds of the formula 1: ##STR1##

(wherein R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, R.sup.4, R.sup.5, R.sup.6 and n are defined herein) which are useful as modulators of chemokine receptor activity. In particular, these compounds are useful as modulators of the chemokine receptors CCR-5 and/or CCR-3.

L1 ANSWER 415 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:116823 USPATFULL
TI Method for producing microbulbs of garlic {Allium sativum l.} in vitro
IN Chung, Kyung Ho, Kyonggi-Do, Korea, Republic of
Nam, Sang Il, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
PA Tong Yang Moolsan Company Limited, Korea, Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6265217 B1 20010724
AI US 2000-516070 20000301 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lankford, Jr., Leon B.
LREP Akerman Senterfitt
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 737
AB A method for producing the bulbs of Garlic with saving the cost for producing them and enhancing the work efficiency and the yield by dark-culturing and/or liquid media-culturing of the garlic tissues in vitro is provided, which comprises the steps of:

a) isolation and excision of the virus-free tissues in the length of 0.2 to 0.3 mm obtained from the meristem of parent body of garlic;

b) inoculating the excised tissues from the meristem tissue of garlic onto the solid-type primary media;

c) culturing the tissues inoculated onto the solid-type primary media under the light condition at 25.degree. C. in the culturing room for 4 weeks;

d) propagating the shoots regenerated from the cultured tissues at the multiplication media for 4 weeks;

e) transferring the propagated shoots into the liquid-type media with additional components of 90 g/l of sucrose and plant growth regulators and culturing them primarily for 10 days;

f) transferring the primarily cultured tissues into the liquid-type media having the same composition as the media used in the step e) with additional components of 140 g/l of sucrose and plant growth regulators;

g) secondarily culturing the said tissues at about 25.degree. C. and under the dark-condition in the culturing room for 6 weeks;

h) harvesting the microbulbs from the virus-free garlic plants in vitro;

in which the steps f) and g) are carried out in the altered liquid-type MS media under the dark-condition with no artificial illumination.

L1 ANSWER 416 OF 1495 USPATFULL

AN 2001:116620 USPATFULL
TI Selective nixtamalization process for the production of fresh whole corn masa, nixtamalized corn flour and derived products
IN Martinez-Montes, Jose De La Luz, Puebla, Mexico
Sanchez-Sinencio, Feliciano, Naucalpan, Mexico
Ruiz-Torres, Maximiano, Michoacan, Mexico
Martinez-Bustos, Fernando, Veracruz, Mexico
PA Instituto Politecnico Nacional, Zacatenco, Mexico (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6265013 B1 20010724
AI US 2000-537013 20000328 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Yeung, George C.
LREP Abelman, Frayne & Schwab
CLMN Number of Claims: 35
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 838
AB A process for the production of fresh masa, nixtamalized flour and derived produts is disclosed. Water-lime cooking of pericarp fractions of the corn, and appropriate hydration of the germ and endosperm fractions of the corn is achieved to prepare fresh masa, nixtamalized corn flour and derived products. The pericarp fractions are cooked with lime and water at a temperature between about 50.degree. C. to about 300.degree. C. The germ and endosperm fractions are hydrated with water. The pericarp fractions and the germ-endosperm fractions are milled separately, and the milled pericarp, germ and endosperm fractions are then mixed for producing fresh corn masa. The fresh corn masa can be dehydrated and milled for producing nixtamalizaed corn flour. Also, the pericarp, germ and endosperm fractions can be dried in order to produce nixtamalized corn flour.

L1 ANSWER 417 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:114626 USPATFULL
TI PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING A XANTHINE AND A CATECHIN
IN SUBBIAH, M.T. RAVI, CINCINNATI, OH, United States
PI US 2001008891 A1 20010719
AI US 1998-180795 A1 19981113 (9)
WO 1997-GB1335 19970515
None PCT 102(e) date
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FROST BROWN TODD, LLC, 2200 PNC CENTER, 201 E. FIFTH STREET, CINCINNATI, OH, 45202
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 679
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A disintegration machine comprises a casing (1) and at least one element (6, 7, 8) rotatable arranged in the casing for disintegration of material. The casing comprises at least one wall portion (11) extending along the rotatable element. This wall portion is at least partially formed by a device (27) movably arranged in relation to the rest of the casing (1). This device is movable between a first position, in which the device is located in a normal operational position relative to the rotatable element, and a second position, in which the device is moved away from the rotatable element.

L1 ANSWER 418 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:112606 USPATFULL
TI DNA sequences encoding polypeptides having .beta.-1,3-glucanase activity

IN Meins, Jr., Frederick, Riehen, Switzerland
Shinshi, Hideaki, Tsuchiura, Japan
Wenzler, Herman C., Plano, TX, United States
Hofsteenge, Jan, Reinach, Switzerland
Ryals, John A., Cary, NC, United States
Sperisen, Christoph, Birmensdorf, Switzerland
PA Novartis Finance Corporation, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6262342 B1 20010717
AI US 1999-350600 19990709 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-971217, filed on 14 Nov 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5942662 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-457364, filed on 31 May 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5847258 Division of Ser. No. US 1994-181271, filed on 13 Jan 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5614395 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-93301, filed on 16 Jul 1993, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-973197, filed on 6 Nov 1992, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-678378, filed on 1 Apr 1991, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-305566, filed on 6 Feb 1989, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-165667, filed on 8 Mar 1988, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US 181271 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-42847, filed on 6 Apr 1993, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-632441, filed on 21 Dec 1990, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-425504, filed on 20 Oct 1989, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-165667, filed on 8 Mar 1988, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US 181271 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-848506, filed on 6 Mar 1992, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-768122, filed on 27 Sep 1991, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-580431, filed on 7 Sep 1990, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-425504, filed on 20 Oct 1989, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-368672, filed on 20 Jun 1989, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-329018, filed on 24 Mar 1989, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US 425504 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-381443, filed on 18 Jul 1989, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-353312, filed on 17 May 1989, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-226303, filed on 29 Jul 1988, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US 181271 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-45957, filed on 12 Apr 1993, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fox, David T.
LREP Meigs, J. Timothy
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 40 Drawing Figure(s); 40 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 8911
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides chemically regulatable DNA sequences capable of regulating transcription of an associated DNA sequence in plants or plant tissues, chimeric constructions containing such sequences, vectors containing such sequences and chimeric constructions, and transgenic plants and plant tissues containing these chimeric constructions. In one aspect, the chemically regulatable DNA sequences of the invention are derived from the 5' region of genes encoding pathogenisis-related (PR) proteins. The present invention also provides anti-pathogenic sequences derived from novel cDNAs coding for PR proteins which can be genetically engineered and transformed into plants to confer enhanced resistance to disease. Also provided is a method for the exogenous regulation of gene expression in plants, which comprises obtaining a plant incapable of regulating at least one gene or gene family, or at least one heterologous gene, due to the deactivation of at

least one endogenous signal transduction cascade which regulates the gene in the plant, and applying a chemical regulator to the plant at a time when expression of the gene is desired. A novel signal peptide sequence and corresponding DNA coding sequence is also provided. Further provided are assays for the identification and isolation of additional chemically regulatable DNA sequences and cDNAs encoding PR proteins and assays for identifying chemicals capable of exogenously regulating the chemically regulatable DNA sequences of the invention.

L1 ANSWER 419 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:112602 USPATFULL
TI Resistance genes
IN Schreier, Peter, Koln, Germany, Federal Republic of
Herget, Thomas, Mainz, Germany, Federal Republic of
Schell, Jeff, Koln, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6262338 B1 20010717
AI US 1997-903325 19970717 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-383747, filed on 2 Feb 1995, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-235106, filed on 28 Apr 1994, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-766990, filed on 27 Sep 1991, now abandoned
PRAI DE 1990-4031758 19901006
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Douglas W.; Assistant Examiner: Haas, Thomas
LREP Sprung Kramer Schaefer & Briscoe
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1538
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to DNA isolated from Arachis hypogaea which encodes or hybridizes to DNA which encodes a protein that repels pests. Such DNA is useful in the transformation of vectors, host organisms and plants and for the production of plants which exhibit an increased resistance to pests.

L1 ANSWER 420 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:112383 USPATFULL
TI Use of (-) (3-trihalomethylphenoxy) (4-halophenyl) acetic acid derivatives for treatment of insulin resistance, type 2 diabetes and hyperlipidemia
IN Luskey, Kenneth L., Saratoga, CA, United States
Luo, Jian, Brisbane, CA, United States
PA MetaBolex, Inc., Hayward, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6262118 B1 20010717
AI US 1999-325997 19990604 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Cook, Rebecca
LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 15 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1921
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides the use of (-) (3-trihalomethylphenoxy) (4-halophenyl) acetic acid derivatives and compositions in the treatment of insulin resistance, Type 2 diabetes and hyperlipidemia.

L1 ANSWER 421 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:105538 USPATFULL
TI GENETICALLY TRANSFORMED ROSE PLANTS AND METHODS FOR THEIR PRODUCTION
IN FIROOZABADY, EBRAHIM, PLEASANT HILL, CA, United States
ROBINSON, KAROL, MORAGA, CA, United States
PI US 2001007157 A1 20010705
AI US 1998-131927 A1 19980810 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-461331, filed on 5 Jun 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5792927 Division of Ser. No. US 1993-154143, filed on 18 Nov 1993, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5480789
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Frank S. DiGiglio, SCULLY, SCOTT, MURPHY & PRESSER, 400 Garden City Plaza, Garden City, NY, 11530
CLMN Number of Claims: 43
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1249
AB Rose plant cells are transformed by incubation with Agrobacterium cells carrying an exogenous DNA sequence. The callus cells may be obtained from various tissue sources, including stamen filaments, leaf explants, and the like, and whole rose plants may be regenerated from the transformed callus cells. The exogenous DNA will be stably incorporated into the chromosomes of the regenerated rose plant which will be able to express gene(s) encoded by the DNA sequence.

L1 ANSWER 422 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:105139 USPATFULL
TI Negative radiation-sensitive resin composition
IN Kai, Toshiyuki, Yokkaichi-shi, Japan
Wang, Yong, Yokkaichi-shi, Japan
Kusumoto, Shirou, Yokkaichi-shi, Japan
Ohta, Yoshihisa, Yokkaichi-shi, Japan
PI US 2001006758 A1 20010705
US 6468714 B2 20021022
AI US 2000-741334 A1 20001221 (9)
PRAI JP 1999-367575 19991224
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Steven B. Kelber, Piper Marbury Rudnick & Wolfe LLP, 1200 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20036-2412
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 754
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A negative radiation-sensitive resin composition including (A) an alkali-soluble resin containing a copolymer selected from the group consisting of a hydroxystyrene/styrene copolymer having hydroxystyrene units in a content of from 65 to 90 mol % and a hydroxystyrene/.alpha.-methylstyrene copolymer having hydroxystyrene units in a content of from 65 to 90 mol %, (B) a radiation-sensitive acid-generating agent containing a hydroxyl group-containing onium salt compound, and (C) a cross-linking agent containing an N-(alkoxymethyl)glycoluril compound. The composition is suitable as a chemically amplified negative resist, to which alkaline developing solutions having usual concentration are applicable and which can form, in usual line-and-space patterns, resist patterns having a rectangular cross-sectional shape in a high resolution and also has superior sensitivity, developability and dimensional fidelity.

L1 ANSWER 423 OF 1495 USPATFULL

AN 2001:105025 USPATFULL
TI COMBINATIONS OF HMG-COA REDUCTASE INHIBITORS AND NICOTINIC ACID AND METHODS FOR TREATING HYPERLIPIDEMIA ONCE A DAY AT NIGHT
IN BOVA, DAVID J., HOLLYWOOD, FL, United States
DUNNE, JOSEPHINE, PLANTATION, FL, United States
PI US 2001006644 A1 20010705
AI US 1997-903871 A1 19970731 (8)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP PETER J MANSO, AKERMAN, SENTERFITT, EIDSON, LAS OLAS CENTRE, SUITE 950, 450 EAST LAS OLAS BOULEVARD, FORT LAUDERDALE, FL, 333012227
CLMN Number of Claims: 47
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2260
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to solid pharmaceutical combinations for oral administration comprising **nicotinic acid** or a **nicotinic acid** compound or mixtures thereof in an extended release form and an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, which are useful for altering lipid levels in subjects suffering from, for example, hyperlipidemia and atherosclerosis, without causing drug-induced hepatotoxicity, myopathy or rhabdomyolysis. The present invention also relates to methods of altering serum lipids in subjects to treat, for example, hyperlipidemia in hyperlipidemics, lipidemia in normolipidemics diagnosed with or predisposed to cardiovascular disease, and atherosclerosis, by administering such oral solid pharmaceutical combinations once per day as a single dose during the evening hours, without causing drug-induced hepatotoxicity, myopathy or rhabdomyolysis, or without causing in at least an appreciable number of individuals drug-induced hepatotoxicity, myopathy or rhabdomyolysis to such a level that discontinuation of such therapy would be required. More particularly, the present invention concerns oral solid pharmaceutical combinations comprised of, for example, (1) an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor for immediate or extended release, (2) **nicotinic acid**, a **nicotinic acid** compound or mixtures thereof, and (3) a swelling agent to form a sustained release **composition** for extended release of the **nicotinic acid** or **nicotinic acid** compound or mixtures thereof for nocturnal or evening dosing for reducing serum lipids and increasing HDL-cholesterol. In accordance with the present invention, and by way of example, a **composition** for oral administration during the evening hours to alter serum lipids comprised of **nicotinic acid** and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose in the form of an extended or sustained release tablet or caplet coated with a coating comprising an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor in immediate release form is disclosed. Also in accordance with the present invention, the pharmaceutical combinations may include a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent for reducing the capacity of **nicotinic acid** or **nicotinic acid** compounds to provoke flushing reactions in individuals.

L1 ANSWER 424 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:102801 USPATFULL
TI Composition and method for treating cancer and immunological disorders resulting in chronic conditions
IN Germano, Yveta, Elmsford, NY, United States
PA Peregrine Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Gainesville, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6255291 B1 20010703
AI US 1998-31999 19980227 (9)
DT Utility

FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wilson, James O.
LREP Jacobs, Bruce F.
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 671
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A composition containing alph-alanine, adenosine compound and a glucan. Methods for treating cancer and immunological disorders with said composition.

L1 ANSWER 425 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2001:98165 USPATFULL
TI Inbred corn plant 90DHQ2 and seeds thereof
IN Garing, Francis L, Lincoln, IL, United States
PA Dekalb Genetics Corporation, Dekalb, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6252146 B1 20010626
AI US 1998-16882 19980130 (9)
PRAI US 1997-37814P 19970205 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Benzion, Gary
LREP Fulbright & Jaworski LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 39
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2144
AB According to the invention, there is provided an inbred corn plant designated 90DHQ2. This invention thus relates to the plants, seeds and tissue cultures of the inbred corn plant 90DHQ2, and to methods for producing a corn plant produced by crossing the inbred plant 90DHQ2 with itself or with another corn plant, such as another inbred. This invention further relates to corn seeds and plants produced by crossing the inbred plant 90DHQ2 with another corn plant, such as another inbred, and to crosses with related species. This invention further relates to the inbred and hybrid genetic complements of the inbred corn plant 90DHQ2, and also to the RFLP and genetic isozyme typing profiles of inbred corn plant 90DHQ2.

=> D L1 100-125 BIB, AB

L1 ANSWER 100 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:343829 USPATFULL
TI Process for producing film forming resins for photoresist compositions
IN Rahman, M. Dalil, Flemington, NJ, UNITED STATES
McKenzie, Douglas, Easton, PA, UNITED STATES
Kudo, Takanori, Bedminster, NJ, UNITED STATES
Padmanaban, Munirathna, Bridgewater, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002197555 A1 20021226
AI US 2001-833226 A1 20010411 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Krishna G. Banerjee, Clariant Corporation, 70 Meister Avenue, Somerville, NJ, 08876
CLMN Number of Claims: 46
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1098
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides a method for producing a film forming resin suitable for use in a photoresist composition, involving the following steps: (a) providing a solution of a film forming resin in a solvent, the film forming resin made by polymerizing at least one monomer containing a cycloolefin or an acid labile acrylate or a methacrylate; (b) providing at least one of the following two filter sheets: (i) a filter sheet containing a self-supporting fibrous matrix having immobilized therein a particulate filter aid (which has preferably been acid-washed) and particulate ion exchange resin particles having an average particle size of from about 2 to about 10 microns, where the particulate filter aid and ion exchange resin particles are distributed substantially uniformly throughout a cross-section of said matrix; and/or (ii) a filter sheet containing a self-supporting matrix of fibers (preferably cellulose) having immobilized therein particulate filter aid and binder resin, the filter sheet preferably not containing any ion exchange resin embedded therein, and having an average pore size of 0.05 to 0.5 .mu.m; (c) rinsing the filter sheet of step b) with the solvent of step a); and (d) passing the solution of the film forming resin through the rinsed filter sheet of step (c). The present invention also provides a method for producing a photoresist composition by providing an admixture of: 1) a film forming resin prepared by the foregoing method; 2) a photosensitive component in an amount sufficient to photosensitize a photoresist composition; and optionally 3) an additional suitable photoresist solvent. The present invention also provides a method for producing a microelectronic device by forming an image on a substrate, by a) providing the photoresist composition prepared by the foregoing method; b) thereafter, coating a suitable substrate with the photoresist composition from step a); c) thereafter, heat treating the coated substrate until substantially all of the photoresist solvent is removed; and d) imagewise exposing the photoresist composition and removing the imagewise exposed areas of the photoresist composition with a suitable developer.

L1 ANSWER 101 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:343616 USPATFULL
TI Chromium picolinate compositions and uses threof
IN de la Harpe, Jon, New York, NY, UNITED STATES
Price, Fredric D., Bedford, NY, UNITED STATES
Chakrin, Lawrence W., Chatham, NY, UNITED STATES
Komorowski, James R., Straford, CT, UNITED STATES
Skluth, Lauren K., Goldens Bridge, NY, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002197340 A1 20021226
AI US 2002-207748 A1 20020725 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-849865, filed on 4 May 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6432942 Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-480468, filed on 10 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6251888 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-291561, filed on 14 Apr 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6143301 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-228701, filed on 12 Jan 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6093711 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-144026, filed on 28 Aug 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5948772
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 2040 MAIN STREET, FOURTEENTH FLOOR, IRVINE, CA, 92614
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 467
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions comprising chromic tripicolinate or chromic polynicotinate in combination with at least one of a cyclooxygenase inhibitor, an acid, a mucolytic and a salicin-containing herb. The compositions are useful

for supplementing dietary chromium, lowering blood glucose levels, lowering serum lipid levels and increasing lean body mass.

L1 ANSWER 102 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:343607 USPATFULL
TI Chromium/biotin treatment of dyslipidemia and diet-induced post prandial hyperglycemia
IN Komorowski, James R., Trumbull, CT, UNITED STATES
Harpe, Jon De La, New York, NY, UNITED STATES
Greenberg, Danielle, Waccabuc, NY, UNITED STATES
Juturu, Vijaya, Dobbs Ferry, NY, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002197331 A1 20021226
AI US 2002-90038 A1 20020227 (10)
PRAI US 2001-271881P 20010227 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 620 NEWPORT CENTER DRIVE, SIXTEENTH FLOOR, NEWPORT BEACH, CA, 92660
CLMN Number of Claims: 37
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 20 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1498
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for treating dyslipidemia and/or post prandial hyperglycemia by administering a combination of a chromium complex and biotin to an individual in need thereof is disclosed. The two compounds are administered orally or parenterally in daily dosages which provide between 25 .mu.g and 1,000 .mu.g of chromium and between 25 .mu.g and 20 mg biotin. A method for reducing the glycemic index of food is similarly provided.

L1 ANSWER 103 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:343565 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for combating the appearance of ageing
IN Chevalier, Veronique, Villecresnes, FRANCE
Pelletier, Pascale, Antony, FRANCE
PA L'OREAL, Paris, FRANCE (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002197289 A1 20021226
AI US 2002-102729 A1 20020322 (10)
PRAI FR 2001-3957 20010323
FR 2001-3958 20010323
FR 2001-3959 20010323
FR 2001-3961 20010323
FR 2001-3962 20010323
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP OBLON SPIVAK MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT PC, FOURTH FLOOR, 1755 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202
CLMN Number of Claims: 50
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1446
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a composition, especially a cosmetic composition, containing fibers and at least one anti-ageing active agent. The composition may be used to camouflage skin imperfections and to treat signs of ageing of the skin. The invention also relates to a composition containing fibers and at least one vitamin chosen from vitamin C, vitamin B3, vitamin B5, vitamin D, vitamin F, derivatives thereof, analogues thereof, precursors thereof and mixtures thereof, or from enzymes, steroids, and flavonoids.

L1 ANSWER 104 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:340324 USPATFULL
TI Pyrrolidine modulators of chemokine receptor activity
IN Caldwell, Charles G., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Chapman, Kevin T., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Hale, Jeffrey, Westfield, NJ, United States
Kim, Dooseop, Westfield, NJ, United States
Lynch, Christopher, Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
MacCoss, Malcolm, Freehold, NJ, United States
Mills, Sander G., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Willoughby, Christopher, Clark, NJ, United States
Berk, Scott, Maplewood, NJ, United States
Kim, Ronald M., Hoboken, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6498161 B1 20021224
AI US 2000-543019 20000404 (9)
PRAI US 1999-128172P 19990406 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rao, Deepak R.
LREP Walton, Kenneth R., Winokur, Melvin, Thies, J. Eric
CLMN Number of Claims: 43
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4902
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is directed to pyrrolidine compounds of the formula I: ##STR1##

(wherein R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, R.sup.4, R.sup.5, R.sup.6 and n are defined herein) which are useful as modulators of chemokine receptor activity. In particular, these compounds are useful as modulators of the chemokine receptors CCR-5 and/or CCR-3.

L1 ANSWER 105 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:340130 USPATFULL
TI Method of remineralizing teeth
IN Takatsuka, Tsutomu, Osaka, JAPAN
Yasuda, Naomi, Ibaraki, JAPAN
Ebisudani, Kazushi, Osaka, JAPAN
PA Sunstar Kabushiki Kaisha, Osaka, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6497858 B1 20021224
WO 9842297 19981001
AI US 1999-381902 19991028 (9)
WO 1997-JP987 19970325
19991028 PCT 371 date
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rose, Shep K.; Assistant Examiner: Jagoe, Donna
LREP Foley & Lardner
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 391
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method of remineralizing teeth by using an oral hygiene composition comprising a polyvinyl acetal diethylaminoacetate and a fluoride ion-feeding compound; and the composition for use in the method.

L1 ANSWER 106 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:338040 USPATFULL
TI Modulators of CCR5 chemokine receptor activity

IN Kim, Ronald M., Hoboken, NJ, UNITED STATES
Chang, Jiang, Westfield, NJ, UNITED STATES
Chapman, Kevin T., Scotch Plains, NJ, UNITED STATES
Mills, Sander G., Scotch Plains, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002193407 A1 20021219
US 6511994 B2 20030128
AI US 2001-973920 A1 20011010 (9)
PRAI US 2000-239285P 20001011 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MERCK AND CO INC, P O BOX 2000, RAHWAY, NJ, 070650907
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 4091
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compounds of Formula I: ##STR1##

(wherein R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, R.sup.4, Q, and X are defined herein) are described. The compounds are modulators of CCR5 chemokine receptor activity. The compounds are useful, for example, in the prevention or treatment of infection by HIV and the treatment of AIDS, as compounds or pharmaceutically acceptable salts, or as ingredients in pharmaceutical compositions, optionally in combination with other antivirals, immunomodulators, antibiotics or vaccines. Methods of treating AIDS and methods of preventing or treating infection by HIV are also described.

L1 ANSWER 107 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:338032 USPATFULL
TI N-arylsulfonyl aryl aza-bicyclic derivatives as potent cell adhesion inhibitors
IN Lin, Linus S., Westfield, NJ, UNITED STATES
Shah, Shrenik K., Metuchen, NJ, UNITED STATES
Chang, Linda L., Wayne, NJ, UNITED STATES
Hagmann, William K., Westfield, NJ, UNITED STATES
Mumford, Richard A., Red Bank, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002193399 A1 20021219
US 6559174 B2 20030506
AI US 2002-97028 A1 20020313 (10)
PRAI US 2001-277235P 20010320 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MERCK AND CO INC, P O BOX 2000, RAHWAY, NJ, 070650907
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1521
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compounds of Formula I are antagonists of VLA-4 and/or alpha4/beta7, and as such are useful in the inhibition or prevention of cell adhesion and cell-adhesion mediated pathologies. These compounds may be formulated into pharmaceutical compositions and are suitable for use in the treatment of AIDS-related dementia, allergic conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis, Alzheimer's disease, asthma, atherosclerosis, autologous bone marrow transplantation, certain types of toxic and immune-based nephritis, contact dermal hypersensitivity, inflammatory bowel disease including ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, inflammatory lung diseases, inflammatory sequelae of viral infections, meningitis, multiple sclerosis, multiple myeloma, myocarditis, organ transplantation, psoriasis, pulmonary fibrosis, restenosis, retinitis, rheumatoid arthritis, septic arthritis, stroke, tumor metastasis,

uveititis, and type I diabetes.

L1 ANSWER 108 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:337382 USPATFULL
TI Method for detecting substances inhibiting the bacterial type III secretion mechanism and function of secretory proteins thereof
IN Omura, Satoshi, Tokyo, JAPAN
Abe, Akio, Tokyo, JAPAN
PI US 2002192740 A1 20021219
AI US 2002-937832 A1 20020521 (9)
WO 2001-JP377 20010122
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP YOUNG & THOMPSON, 745 SOUTH 23RD STREET 2ND FLOOR, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1879
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a method for detecting substances specifically inhibiting a type III secretion mechanism and functions of the type III secretory proteins, within short time and large amounts thereof, without depending upon animal infectious experiments. Namely it relates to the method for detection of a type III secretory mechanism inhibitor comprising mixing a bacterium having the type III secretory mechanism and an erythrocyte suspension, adding the type III secretory mechanism inhibitor thereto, and detecting changes in the thus formed hemolytic activity. The method for detecting substances can be treated large amount of samples within short time by exhibiting the substances inhibiting the type III secretion mechanism or the functions of the type III secretory proteins as numerical index of the hemolytic activity of erythrocytes. Consequently, the present invention is useful for development of drugs.

L1 ANSWER 109 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:336849 USPATFULL
TI Sterol absorption inhibitor compositions
IN Cho, Wing-Kee Philip, Princeton, NJ, UNITED STATES
Davis, Harry R., Berkeley Heights, NJ, UNITED STATES
Kosoglou, Teddy, Jamison, PA, UNITED STATES
Picard, Gilles J., Braine L'Alleud, BELGIUM
PI US 2002192203 A1 20021219
AI US 2002-136968 A1 20020501 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2002-57323, filed on 25 Jan 2002, PENDING
PRAI US 2001-264396P 20010126 (60)
US 2001-323839P 20010921 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SCHERING-PLOUGH CORPORATION, PATENT DEPARTMENT (K-6-1, 1990), 2000 GALLOPING HILL ROAD, KENILWORTH, NJ, 07033-0530
CLMN Number of Claims: 101
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 4987
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides compositions, therapeutic combinations and methods including: (a) at least one peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor activator; and (b) at least one substituted azetidinone or substituted .beta.-lactam sterol absorption inhibitor which can be useful for treating vascular conditions, diabetes, obesity and lowering plasma levels of sterols.

L1 ANSWER 110 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:330339 USPATFULL
TI Compositions for promoting sleep
IN Ozeki, Makoto, Mie, JAPAN
Yao, Haruo, Yokkaichi-shi, Mie, JAPAN
Okubo, Tsutomu, Yokkaichi-shi, Mie, JAPAN
Juneja, Lekh Raj, Yokkaichi-shi, Mie, JAPAN
PI US 2002188025 A1 20021212
AI US 2001-980620 A1 20011205 (9)
WO 2001-JP2916 20010404
PRAI JP 2000-102926 20000405
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH, PO BOX 747, FALLS CHURCH, VA, 22040-0747
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 426
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An object of the present invention is to provide a composition for promoting sleep, which any one can safely take on a daily basis without any risks of adverse action. In addition, an object of the present invention is to provide food and a medicament, comprising the above-mentioned composition, having an effect for promoting sleep for an individual having sleep disorders. Further, an object of the present invention is to provide a method for promoting sleep comprising administering theanine to an individual having sleep disorders, and use of theanine for preparation of the food or medicament for an individual having sleep disorders.

L1 ANSWER 111 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:329676 USPATFULL
TI Tin plating
IN Crosby, Jeffrey N., Warwickshire, UNITED KINGDOM
PA Shipley Company, L.L.C., Marlborough, MA (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002187355 A1 20021212
AI US 2002-139562 A1 20020506 (10)
PRAI GB 2001-12599 20010524
GB 2001-12769 20010525
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP S. Matthew Cairns, c/o EDWARDS & ANGELL, LLP, Dike, Bronstein, Roberts & Cushman, IP Group, P.O. Box 9169, Boston, MA, 02209
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 728
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Electrolyte compositions for the deposition of tin and tin-alloys on a substrate are disclosed, along with methods of electroplating tin and tin-alloys using such compositions. These electrolyte compositions are useful for high speed tin plating.

L1 ANSWER 112 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:329487 USPATFULL
TI COSMETIC COMPOSITION COMPRISING A PHOSPHORIC TRIESTER AND A SKIN ACTIVATING COMPONENT
IN ISHIKAWA, SHINJI, TOKYO, JAPAN
TANAHASHI, MASANORI, TOKYO, JAPAN
SANO, TOMOHIKO, TOKYO, JAPAN
SUGAI, ICHIRO, TOKYO, JAPAN
PI US 2002187166 A1 20021212

AI US 1999-341706 A1 19990728 (9)
WO 1998-JP239 19980122
PRAI JP 1997-15136 19970129
JP 1997-15137 19970129
JP 1997-239486 19970904
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP OBLON SPIVAK MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, 1755 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, FOURTH FLOOR, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1250
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to a cosmetic comprising (A) a phosphoric triester represented by the general formula ##STR1##

wherein R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 are independently an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, R.sup.3 is an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, X, Y and Z are independently an alkylene group having 2 or 3 carbon atoms, l and m are independently a number of 1 to 10, and n is a number of 0 to 10, and (B) a skin activating component.

The cosmetic is excellent in moisturizing effect; the effects of preventing and remedying skin roughness; the effects of preventing the firm and resilient skin from declining and remedying the declined skin; the effects of preventing a complexion from dulling and remedying a dull looking face; the effects of preventing and remedying the conspicuousness of pores of the skin and pimples caused by excess sebum, microorganisms or keratonosis; the effects of preventing development of wrinkles and remedying the wrinkled skin; and the effects of preventing and remedying spots and freckles, and moreover gives users a pleasant feeling upon use.

L1 ANSWER 113 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:325880 USPATFULL
TI Methods of initiating embryogenic cultures in plants
IN Pullman, Gerald S., Alpharetta, GA, United States
Peter, Gary, Atlanta, GA, United States
PA Institute of Paper Science & Technology, Atlanta, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6492174 B1 20021210
AI US 2000-685338 20001011 (9)
PRAI US 2000-212651P 20000619 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Campell, Bruce R.; Assistant Examiner: Hwu, June
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 43
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2440
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides methods for initiating embryogenic cultures of plants. The methods include the use of novel media compositions and elevated atmospheric pressure treatments to improve the frequency of embryogenic culture initiation. The methods are well suited for initiating embryogenic cultures in recalcitrant conifer varieties. The method is also well suited for producing somatic embryos that can be further cultured to produce large numbers of plants. Further, the invention provides novel methods that may be used to enhance somatic embryogenesis in a broad range of species.

L1 ANSWER 114 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:324496 USPATFULL
TI Plants and seeds of corn variety I026458
IN Garing, Francis L., Rochester, IL, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002184672 A1 20021205
AI US 2001-772520 A1 20010129 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FLBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P., A REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP, SUITE 2400, 600 CONGRESS AVENUE, AUSTIN, TX, 78701
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2341
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB According to the invention, there is provided seed and plants of the corn variety designated I026458. This invention thus relates to the plants, seeds and tissue cultures of the variety I026458, and to methods for producing a corn plant produced by crossing a corn plant of variety I026458 with itself or with another corn plant, such as a plant of another variety. This invention further relates to corn seeds and plants produced by crossing plants of variety I026458 with plants of another variety, such as another inbred line, and to crosses with related species. This invention further relates to the inbred and hybrid genetic complements of plants of variety I026458, and also to the SSR and isozyme typing profiles of corn variety I026458.

L1 ANSWER 115 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:323210 USPATFULL
TI Kits for determining risk of Alzheimer's disease
IN Yankner, Bruce A., West Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Nadeau, Philip, Boston, MA, UNITED STATES
PA Children's Medical Center Corporation (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002183379 A1 20021205
AI US 2002-198331 A1 20020714 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-239387, filed on 28 Jan 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6440387 Division of Ser. No. US 1998-46235, filed on 23 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6080778
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP PATREA L. PABST, HOLLAND & KNIGHT LLP, SUITE 2000, ONE ATLANTIC CENTER, 1201 WEST PEACHTREE STREET, N.E., ATLANTA, GA, 30309-3400
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 395
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Blood cholesterol levels are correlated with production of amyloid .beta. protein (A.beta.), and are predictors of populations at risk of developing AD. Methods for lowering blood cholesterol levels can be used to decrease production of A.beta., thereby decreasing the risk of developing AD. The same methods and compositions can also be used for treating individuals diagnosed with AD. Methods include administration of compounds which increase uptake of cholesterol by the liver, such as the administration of HMG CoA reductase inhibitors, administration of compounds which block endogenous cholesterol production, such as administration of HMG CoA reductase inhibitors, administration of compositions which prevent uptake of dietary cholesterol, and administration of combinations of any of these which are effective to lower blood cholesterol levels, Methods have also been developed to predict populations at risk, based on the role of cholesterol in

production of A.beta.. For example, individuals with Apo E4 and high cholesterol, defined as a blood cholesterol level of greater than 200 mg/dl, post menopausal women with high cholesterol levels--especially those who are not taking estrogen, or individuals which high blood cholesterol levels who are not obese are all at risk of developing AD if blood cholesterol levels are not decreased

L1 ANSWER 116 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:323139 USPATFULL
TI Combinations of nicotinic acid and derivatives thereof and sterol absorption inhibitor(s) and treatments for vascular indications
IN Davis, Harry R., Berkeley Heights, NJ, UNITED STATES
Kosoglou, Teddy, Jamison, PA, UNITED STATES
PA Schering Corporation (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002183305 A1 20021205
AI US 2002-57646 A1 20020125 (10)
PRAI US 2001-264275P 20010126 (60)
US 2001-323842P 20010921 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SCHERING-PLOUGH CORPORATION, PATENT DEPARTMENT (K-6-1, 1990), 2000 GALLOPING HILL ROAD, KENILWORTH, NJ, 07033-0530
CLMN Number of Claims: 81
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 4256
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides compositions, therapeutic combinations and methods including: (a) at least one of nicotinic acid or derivatives thereof; and (b) at least one substituted azetidinone or substituted .beta.-lactam sterol absorption inhibitor which can be useful for treating vascular conditions, diabetes, obesity and lowering plasma levels of sterols.

L1 ANSWER 117 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:323131 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of alopecia
IN Niazi, Sarfaraz K., Deerfield, IL, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002183297 A1 20021205
AI US 2002-77289 A1 20020215 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-681189, filed on 14 Feb 2001, ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP GERALD T. SHEKLETON, ESQ., WELSH & KATZ, LTD., 22ND FLOOR, 120 SOUTH RIVERSIDE PLAZA, CHICAGO, IL, 60606
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 2
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 790
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Pharmaceutical compositions containing phystosterols and/or blood flow stimulants are described to promote hair growth through stimulation of follicular cells, bulb cells and stem cells in the scalp to treat the condition of alopecia in humans and animals.

L1 ANSWER 118 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:322075 USPATFULL
TI Skin care compositions containing a sugar amine
IN Bissett, Donald Lynn, Hamilton, OH, UNITED STATES
Goodman, Laura Jackson, Hamilton, OH, UNITED STATES
Jewell-Motz, Elizabeth Ann, Cincinnati, OH, UNITED STATES
PA The Procter & Gamble Company (U.S. corporation)

PI US 2002182237 A1 20021205
AI US 2002-97716 A1 20020313 (10)
PRAI US 2001-277805P 20010322 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DIVISION, WINTON HILL TECHNICAL CENTER - BOX 161, 6110 CENTER HILL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH, 45224
CLMN Number of Claims: 89
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2498
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Topical skin care compositions containing sugar amines in combination with selected skin care actives and methods of using such compositions to regulate the condition of skin are disclosed. The compositions contain a safe and effective amount of a sugar amine in combination with either a safe and effective amount of a terpene alcohol and a safe and effective amount of a retinoid; a safe and effective amount of a terpene alcohol and a safe and effective amount of a peptide; a safe and effective amount of a retinoid and a safe and effective amount of a peptide; a safe and effective amount of tocopherol sorbate; or a safe and effective amount of a vitamin B.sub.3 compound.

L1 ANSWER 119 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:317451 USPATFULL
TI Combinations of cholesteryl ester transfer protein inhibitors and nicotinic acid derivatives for cardiovascular indications
IN Sikorski, James A., Des Peres, MO, United States
Glenn, Kevin C., Maryland Heights, MO, United States
PA G. D. Searle, LLC, Chicago, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6489366 B1 20021203
AI US 1999-466470 19991217 (9)
PRAI US 1999-142684P 19990707 (60)
US 1998-113955P 19981223 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Webman, Edward J.; Assistant Examiner: Nguyen, Helen
LREP Banner & Witcoff, Ltd.
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1728
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides combinations of cardiovascular therapeutic compounds for the prophylaxis or treatment of cardiovascular disease including hypercholesterolemia, atherosclerosis, or hyperlipidemia. Combinations disclosed include a nicotinic acid derivative combined with a cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP) inhibitor.

L1 ANSWER 120 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:317446 USPATFULL
TI 3-alkyl substituted pyrrolidine modulators of chemokine receptor activity
IN Bao, Jianming, Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Baker, Robert K., Cranford, NJ, United States
Parsons, William H., Edison, NJ, United States
Rupprecht, Kathleen, Cranford, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6489354 B1 20021203
AI US 2000-516771 20000301 (9)

PRAI US 1999-122575P 19990302 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dees, Jose' G.; Assistant Examiner: Choi, Frank
LREP Yang, Mollie M., Rose, David L., Thies, J. Eric
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4231
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is directed to pyrrolidine compounds of the formula I: ##STR1##

(wherein R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, R.sup.4c, R.sup.4d, and R.sup.4f are defined herein) which are useful as modulators of chemokine receptor activity. In particular, these compounds are useful as modulators of the chemokine receptors CCR-3 and/or CCR-5.

L1 ANSWER 121 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:317418 USPATFULL
TI Pharmaceutical formulations comprising aminoalkyl phosphorothioates
IN Stogniew, Martin, Blue Bell, PA, United States
Zadei, Javad M., West Chester, PA, United States
PA MedImmune Oncology, Inc., West Conshohocken, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6489312 B1 20021203
AI US 1999-333411 19990615 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Criares, Theodore J.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1187
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides novel pharmaceutical compositions comprising aminoalkyl phosphorothioate compounds in combination with surfactants, hydrotropes and chelating agents. The compositions are well-suited for subcutaneous administration.

L1 ANSWER 122 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:317168 USPATFULL
TI Food additive composition
IN Koumarianos, Teddy A., 7306 Laurel Creek Ct., Springfield, VA, United States 22150
PI US 6488957 B1 20021203
AI US 2001-15687 20011217 (10)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Oh, Simon J.
LREP Litman, Richard C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 360
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A food additive composition in an all-in-one powder composition containing multiple vitamins, calcium citrate, minerals, herbs, beans, peas, corn, grains, flakes, berries, and cloves. The composition is prepared by forming a mixture of the ground beans, corn and peas with the grains, spices, herbs, and vitamins. The mixture is steamed and

baked in an oven. At least three different compositions are formulated and with different degrees of spiciness. The nutritious and flavorful additive composition can be added to food being cooked or while eating out.

L1 ANSWER 123 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:314403 USPATFULL
TI Topical therapeutic skin care system
IN Harris, Dennis H., Scottsdale, AZ, UNITED STATES
General, Ronald E., Scottsdale, AZ, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002176876 A1 20021128
AI US 2002-53794 A1 20020119 (10)
PRAI US 2001-263826P 20010123 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP JOSEPH W MOTT, JENNINGS STROUSS & SALMON PLC, 201 EAST WASHINGTON STREET, 11TH FLOOR, PHOENIX, AZ, 85004-2385
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 530
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A two phase topical therapeutic skin treatment is disclosed, including a first phase composition having antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, humectant, antioxidant and exfoliant ingredients, and a second phase having anti-inflammatory, circulatory enhancement and prolonged moisturizing ingredients.

L1 ANSWER 124 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:314348 USPATFULL
TI High dose radionuclide complexes for bone marrow suppression
IN Fritzberg, Alan R., Olga, WA, UNITED STATES
Abrams, Paul G., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Tatalick, Lauren Marie, Redmond, WA, UNITED STATES
Thoelke, Kent R., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Bryan, James Kyle, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Hylarides, Mark D., Stanwood, WA, UNITED STATES
John, Elizabeth K., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002176818 A1 20021128
AI US 2001-14335 A1 20011211 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2000-US16052, filed on 12 Jun 2000, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1999-139065P 19990611 (60)
US 1999-143780P 19990713 (60)
US 1999-149821P 19990819 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Schwegman, Lundberg, Woessner & Kluth, P.A., P.O. Box 2938, Minneapolis, MN, 55402
CLMN Number of Claims: 85
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2073
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a method of suppressing bone marrow (BM) and treating conditions that arise in or near bone such as cancer, myeloproliferative diseases, autoimmune diseases, infectious diseases, metabolic diseases or genetic diseases, with compositions having as their active ingredient a radionuclide complexed with a chelating agent such as macrocyclic aminophosphonic acid.

L1 ANSWER 125 OF 1495 USPATFULL
AN 2002:309325 USPATFULL

TI Plants and seeds of corn variety I362697
IN Bradbury, Peter J., Sycamore, IL, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002174461 A1 20021121
US 6492581 B2 20021210
AI US 2001-772527 A1 20010129 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Robert E. Hanson, Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P., Suite 2400, 600 Congress Avenue, Austin, TX, 78701
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2356
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB According to the invention, there is provided seed and plants of the corn variety designated I362697. This invention thus relates to the plants, seeds and tissue cultures of the variety I362697, and to methods for producing a corn plant produced by crossing a corn plant of variety I362697 with itself or with another corn plant, such as a plant of another variety. This invention further relates to corn seeds and plants produced by crossing plants of variety I362697 with plants of another variety, such as another inbred line, and to crosses with related species. This invention further relates to the inbred and hybrid genetic complements of plants of variety I362697, and also to the SSR and isozyme typing profiles of corn variety I362697.

=> D L1 121 KWIC

L1 ANSWER 121 OF 1495 USPATFULL
CLM What is claimed is:
8. The pharmaceutical **composition** of claim 7, wherein the hydrotrope is added in the form of an aqueous solution, having a concentration of from. . .
9. The pharmaceutical **composition** of claim 7, wherein the hydrotrope is selected from the group consisting of sorbitol, mannitol, **nicotinic acid**, nicotinamide, 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid, ascorbic acid, ascorbyl dipalmitate, fructose, glucose, glucose glutamate, glucuronic acid, glycerin, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, hydroxystearyl methylglucamine, inositol, lactose, maltitol,. . .
10. The pharmaceutical **composition** of claim 7, wherein the hydrotrope is a polyhydroxylated alcohol.

15. The pharmaceutical **composition** of claim 14, wherein the chelating agent is added in the form of an aqueous dispersion, said dispersion having a. . .
16. The pharmaceutical **composition** of claim 14, wherein the hydrotrope is selected from the group consisting of sorbitol, mannitol, **nicotinic acid**, nicotinamide, 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid, ascorbic acid, ascorbyl dipalmitate, fructose, glucose, glucose glutamate, glucuronic acid, glycerin, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, hydroxystearyl methylglucamine, inositol, lactose, maltitol,. . .
17. The pharmaceutical **composition** of claim 14, wherein the hydrotrope is sorbitol.

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NEWS 32	Apr 17	Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 33	Apr 21	Indexing from 1947 to 1956 being added to records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 34	Apr 21	New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS 35	Apr 28	RDISCLOSURE now available on STN
NEWS 36	May 05	Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names added to PHAR
NEWS 37	May 15	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS 38	May 15	Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
NEWS 39	May 16	CHEMREACT will be removed from STN
NEWS 40	May 19	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA
NEWS 41	May 19	RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 42	Jun 06	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to CBNB
NEWS 43	Jun 06	PASCAL enhanced with additional data

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HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2003106125
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=> s nicotinic acid and cholesterol?
          9938 NICOTINIC
        653796 ACID
          7990 NICOTINIC ACID
                 (NICOTINIC(W)ACID)
         28318 CHOLESTEROL?
L1        1785 NICOTINIC ACID AND CHOLESTEROL?

=> s l1 and pd<1998
       2268330 PD<1998
                 (PD<19980000)
L2         568 L1 AND PD<1998

=> s l2 and A.beta.
       3483844 A
        286445 BETA
         29561 A.BETA.
                 (A(W)BETA)
L3          34 L2 AND A.BETA.

=> d l3 1-34

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 34  USPATFULL
AN     2000:128342  USPATFULL
TI     Enediyne compounds
IN     Denny, William Alexander, Auckland, New Zealand
       Hay, Michael Patrick, Auckland, New Zealand
       Wilson, William Robert, Auckland, New Zealand
PA     Mewburn Ellis, London, United States (non-U.S. corporation)
PI     US 6124310              20000926
       WO 9707118  19970227                                          <--
AI     US 1998-11644           19980417 (9)
       WO 1996-NZ84            19960819
                               19980417  PCT 371 date
                               19980417  PCT 102(e) date
PRAI   GB 1995-17001       19950818
DT     Utility
FS     Granted
LN.CNT 710
INCL   INCLM: 514/281.000
       INCLS: 546/044.000; 546/045.000
NCL    NCLM:  514/281.000
       NCLS:  546/044.000; 546/045.000
IC     [7]
       ICM: C07G491-08
       ICS: A61K031-435
EXF    546/44; 546/45; 514/281
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3   ANSWER 2 OF 34  USPATFULL
AN     2000:91763  USPATFULL
TI     SV-40 derived DNA constructs comprising exogenous DNA sequences
IN     Oppenheim, Ariella, Jerusalem, Israel
       Dalyot, Nava, Jerusalem, Israel
       Ben-Nun-Shaul, Orly, Jerusalem, Israel
       Rund, Deborah, Jerusalem, Israel
       Sandalon, Ziv, Jerusalem, Israel
       Chajek-Shaul, Toba, Jerusalem, Israel
       Metzger, Shulamit, Jerusalem, Israel
PA     Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of
       Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)
```

Hadasit Medical Research Services and Development Company Limited, Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6090608 20000718
WO 9530762 19951116 <--
AI US 1997-737047 19970115 (8)
WO 1995-US5595 19950504
19970115 PCT 371 date
19970115 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI IL 1994-109558 19940504
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1838
INCL INCLM: 435/235.100
INCLS: 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 435/455.000; 536/023.500
NCL NCLM: 435/235.100
NCLS: 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 435/455.000; 536/023.500
IC [7]
ICM: C12N007-01
ICS: C12N015-86; C12N005-10
EXF 536/23.1; 536/23.5; 435/320.1; 435/235.1; 435/325; 514/44; 424/93.1; 424/93.21
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 2000:18425 USPATFULL
TI Surface expression of enzyme in gene directed prodrug therapy
IN Springer, Caroline Joy, Sutton, United Kingdom
Marais, Richard, London, United Kingdom
PA Cancer Research Campaign Technology Limited, London, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6025340 20000215
WO 9603515 19960208 <--
AI US 1997-776251 19970131 (8)
WO 1995-GB1782 19950727
19970131 PCT 371 date
19970131 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI GB 1994-15167 19940727
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1871
INCL INCLM: 514/044.000
INCLS: 435/069.100; 435/069.700; 435/069.800; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 435/455.000; 536/023.200; 536/023.400; 536/023.700; 536/024.100; 424/094.100; 424/094.630
NCL NCLM: 514/044.000
NCLS: 424/094.100; 424/094.630; 435/069.100; 435/069.700; 435/069.800; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 435/455.000; 536/023.200; 536/023.400; 536/023.700; 536/024.100
IC [7]
ICM: A01N043-04
EXF 514/44; 435/320.1; 435/375; 435/172.1; 435/172.3; 435/69.1; 435/69.7; 435/69.8; 435/212; 435/220; 536/23.2; 536/23.4; 536/23.7; 536/24.1; 424/94.1; 424/94.63; 935/52; 935/62; 935/66; 935/48; 935/51; 935/455
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 2000:12845 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating diabetes and related disease states
IN Doebber, Thomas W., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Berger, Joel P., Hoboken, NJ, United States
Berger, Gregory D., Groton, CT, United States
Leibowitz, Mark D., San Diego, CA, United States

Moller, David E., Bedminster, NJ, United States
Olson, John T., Dayton, NJ, United States
Patchett, Arthur A., Westfield, NJ, United States
Toupence, Richard B., Chicago, IL, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6020382 20000201
WO 9727847 19970807 <--
AI US 1999-117654 19990104 (9)
WO 1997-US1875 19970131
19990104 PCT 371 date
19990104 PCT 102(e) date
RLI Division of Ser. No. WO 1997-US1875, filed on 31 Jan 1997
PRAI US 1996-11025P 19960202 (60)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1423
INCL INCLM: 514/708.000
INCLS: 514/706.000; 514/710.000; 514/721.000; 514/699.000; 514/701.000; 514/703.000; 514/704.000; 514/705.000
NCL NCLM: 514/708.000
NCLS: 514/699.000; 514/701.000; 514/703.000; 514/704.000; 514/705.000; 514/706.000; 514/710.000; 514/721.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-10
ICS: A61K031-95; A61K031-75; A61K031-11
EXF 514/708; 514/706; 514/710; 514/721; 514/699; 514/701; 514/703; 514/704; 514/705
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 1999:160219 USPATFULL
TI 4'-desmethyl nucleoside analogs, and oligomers thereof
IN Cook, Phillip Dan, Vista, CA, United States
Teng, Kelly, San Diego, CA, United States
PA Isis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Carlsbad, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5998603 19991207
WO 9610030 19960404 <--
AI US 1997-809239 19970520 (8)
WO 1995-US13038 19950929
19970520 PCT 371 date
19970520 PCT 102(e) date
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-314877, filed on 29 Sep 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5608046 Ser. No. Ser. No. WO 1991-US5713, filed on 12 Aug 1991 And Ser. No. US 1996-763354, filed on 11 Dec 1996 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1994-150079, filed on 7 Apr 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5610289 , said Ser. No. US 314877 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-39846, filed on 30 Mar 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-903160, filed on 24 Jun 1992, now abandoned And Ser. No. WO 1992-US4294, filed on 21 May 1992 , said Ser. No. US 1992-903160, filed on 24 Jun 1992, now abandoned And Ser. No. WO US9204294 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-703619, filed on 21 May 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5378825 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-566836, filed on 13 Aug 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5223618 And Ser. No. US 1990-558663, filed on 27 Jul 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5138045 , said Ser. No. WO US9105713 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 566836
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2114
INCL INCLM: 536/025.300

INCLS: 536/022.100; 536/023.100; 536/025.310; 536/027.210; 536/028.400
NCL NCLM: 536/025.300
NCLS: 536/022.100; 536/023.100; 536/025.310; 536/027.210; 536/028.400
IC [6]
ICM: C07H019-00
ICS: C07H019-06; C07H019-19; C07H021-00
EXF 536/22.1; 536/23.1; 536/24.3; 536/24.5; 536/25.3; 536/25.32; 536/26.6; 536/27.1; 536/27.21; 536/27.6; 536/27.81; 536/28.1; 536/28.4; 536/28.5; 536/28.53; 536/28.54; 435/6; 435/375; 514/44
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 1999:146608 USPATFULL
TI Cyclopropylindoles and their seco precursors, and their use as prodrugs
IN Denny, William Alexander, Auckland, New Zealand
Tercel, Moana, Auckland, New Zealand
PA Cancer Research Campaign Technology Limited, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5985909 19991116
WO 9707097 19970227 <--
AI US 1998-11883 19980218 (9)
WO 1996-NZ83 19960819
19980218 PCT 371 date
19980218 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI GB 1995-16943 19950818
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1518
INCL INCLM: 514/414.000
INCLS: 548/455.000
NCL NCLM: 514/414.000
NCLS: 548/455.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-40
ICS: C07D209-14
EXF 548/455; 514/414
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 1999:137273 USPATFULL
TI .beta.-adrenergic agonists
IN Dow, Robert L., Waterford, CT, United States
PA Pfizer Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5977124 19991102
WO 9635671 19961114 <--
AI US 1997-945551 19971104 (8)
WO 1995-IB344 19950510
19971104 PCT 371 date
19971104 PCT 102(e) date
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1647
INCL INCLM: 514/272.000
INCLS: 514/352.000; 544/332.000; 546/312.000; 548/110.000; 548/252.000; 548/253.000; 556/416.000
NCL NCLM: 514/272.000
NCLS: 514/352.000; 544/332.000; 546/312.000; 548/110.000; 548/252.000; 548/253.000; 556/416.000
IC [6]
ICM: C07D213-73
ICS: C07D239-42; A61K031-44
EXF 544/332; 546/312; 548/110; 548/252; 548/253; 556/416; 514/272; 514/352

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 1998:72753 USPATFULL
TI Improvements relating to prodrugs
IN Springer, Caroline Joy, Sutton, United Kingdom
Marais, Richard, London, United Kingdom
PA Cancer Research Campaign Technology Limited, London, United Kingdom
(non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5770731 19980623
WO 9503830 19950209 <--
AI US 1996-586637 19960419 (8)
WO 1994-GB1610 19940727
19960419 PCT 371 date
19960419 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI GB 1993-15494 19930727
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1084
INCL INCLM: 540/509.000
INCLS: 548/547.000; 549/271.000; 549/293.000; 549/321.000; 558/248.000
NCL NCLM: 540/509.000
NCLS: 548/547.000; 549/271.000; 549/293.000; 549/321.000; 558/248.000
IC [6]
ICM: C07D243-24
ICS: C07D261-06; C07D207-40; C07D313-04
EXF 548/547
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 1998:28244 USPATFULL
TI Prodrugs of protein tyrosine kinase inhibitors
IN Springer, Caroline Joy, Sutton, United Kingdom
Marais, Richard, London, United Kingdom
PA Cancer Research Campaign Technology Limited, London, United Kingdom
(non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5728868 19980317
WO 9502420 19950126 <--
AI US 1996-591494 19960701 (8)
WO 1994-GB1532 19940715
19960701 PCT 371 date
19960701 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI GB 1993-14702 19930715
GB 1993-14703 19930715
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 943
INCL INCLM: 562/439.000
INCLS: 562/405.000; 560/034.000; 514/044.000; 424/093.600
NCL NCLM: 562/439.000
NCLS: 424/093.600; 560/034.000; 562/405.000
IC [6]
ICM: C07C275-00
EXF 424/93.6; 560/134; 560/135; 560/136; 560/137; 560/34; 514/414; 564/180;
562/439; 562/405
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 97:107222 USPATFULL
TI Methods of making conjugated 4' desmethyl nucleoside analog compounds
IN Cook, Phillip Dan, Vista, CA, United States
Teng, Kelly, San Diego, CA, United States

PA ISIS Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Carlsbad, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5688941 19971118 <--
AI US 1996-760848 19961205 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-566836, filed on 13 Aug 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5223618, issued on 29 Jun 1993 76 Ser. No. US 1994-314877, filed on 29 Sep 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5608046, issued on 4 Mar 1997 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-39846, filed on 30 Mar 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-903160, filed on 24 Jun 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-703619, filed on 21 May 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5378825, issued on 3 Jan 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US -566836 And Ser. No. US 1990-558663, filed on 27 Jul 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5138045, issued on 11 Aug 1992
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1775
INCL INCLM: 536/025.300
INCLS: 536/023.100; 536/024.300; 536/024.500; 536/025.320; 536/026.100; 536/026.600; 536/027.100
NCL NCLM: 536/025.300
NCLS: 536/023.100; 536/024.300; 536/024.500; 536/025.320; 536/026.100; 536/026.600; 536/027.100
IC [6]
ICM: C07H019-06
ICS: C07H019-16; C07H021-00
EXF 536/22.1; 536/23.1; 536/24.3; 536/24.5; 536/25.3; 536/25.32; 536/25.6; 536/26.1; 536/26.6; 536/27.1; 435/6; 435/375; 514/44
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 97:75839 USPATFULL
TI Ocular inserts
IN Domb, Abraham Jacob, Efrat, Israel
PA Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew Univ. of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5660851 19970826 <--
AI US 1995-464330 19950605 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-20168, filed on 22 Feb 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5498729 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-456376, filed on 26 Dec 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1242
INCL INCLM: 424/427.000
INCLS: 424/428.000; 528/271.000
NCL NCLM: 424/427.000
NCLS: 424/428.000; 528/271.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61F002-00
EXF 424/427; 424/428; 528/271
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 97:73731 USPATFULL
TI Boronated compounds
IN Spielvogel, Bernard F., Raleigh, NC, United States
Sood, Anup, Durham, NC, United States
Hall, Iris H., Carrboro, NC, United States
Shaw, Barbara Ramsay, Durham, NC, United States
Tomasz, Jeno, Durham, NC, United States

PA University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
Boron Biologicals, Inc., Raleigh, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
Duke University, Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5659027 19970819 <--
AI US 1994-334745 19941104 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1992-909950, filed on 7 Jul 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5362732 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-453311, filed on 20 Dec 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5130302
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1274
INCL INCLM: 536/026.700
INCLS: 536/004.100; 536/017.100; 536/022.100; 536/026.710; 536/026.800; 536/027.100; 536/027.210; 536/027.400; 536/027.600; 536/027.630; 536/027.800; 536/027.810; 536/028.100; 536/028.500; 536/028.530; 536/028.540
NCL NCLM: 536/026.700
NCLS: 536/004.100; 536/017.100; 536/022.100; 536/026.710; 536/026.800; 536/027.100; 536/027.210; 536/027.400; 536/027.600; 536/027.630; 536/027.800; 536/027.810; 536/028.100; 536/028.500; 536/028.530; 536/028.540
IC [6]
ICM: C07H001-00
ICS: C07H023-00
EXF 514/45; 514/46; 514/47; 514/48; 514/49; 514/50; 514/51; 514/64; 514/43; 514/256; 514/242; 514/261; 514/269; 536/22.1; 536/23.1; 536/25.3; 536/26.7; 536/26.71; 536/26.72; 536/26.8; 536/27.11; 536/27.4; 536/27.8; 536/27.81; 536/28.5; 536/28.53; 536/28.54; 536/17.1; 544/242; 544/261; 544/269; 424/1.11; 424/1.73; 424/1.77
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 97:43025 USPATFULL
TI Inhibitors of protein farnesyltransferase and squalene synthase
IN Stein, Herman H., Highland Park, IL, United States
Baker, William R., Bellevue, WA, United States
Fung, Anthony K. L., Gurnee, IL, United States
Rosenberg, Saul H., Grayslake, IL, United States
Rockway, Todd W., Grayslake, IL, United States
Fakhoury, Stephen A., Mundelein, IL, United States
Garvey, David S., Waltham, MA, United States
Donner, B. Gregory, Mundelein, IL, United States
McClellan, William J., Waukegan, IL, United States
O'Connor, Stephen J., Wilmette, IL, United States
Prasad, Rajnandan, Vernon Hills, IL, United States
Shen, Wang, Skokie, IL, United States
Sullivan, Gerard M., Round Lake Beach, IL, United States
PA Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5631401 19970520 <--
AI US 1995-378334 19950124 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-194366, filed on 9 Feb 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 4493
INCL INCLM: 562/451.000
INCLS: 562/432.000; 562/441.000; 562/442.000; 562/457.000; 562/505.000; 560/042.000; 560/123.000; 560/251.000; 546/146.000; 546/189.000; 546/262.000; 548/187.000; 548/561.000; 549/065.000; 549/077.000; 549/438.000; 549/460.000; 549/479.000; 549/493.000; 514/307.000; 514/316.000; 514/332.000; 514/369.000; 514/427.000; 514/438.000;

514/445.000; 514/461.000; 514/466.000; 514/468.000; 514/471.000;
514/533.000; 514/548.000; 514/562.000; 514/563.000
NCL NCLM: 562/451.000
NCLS: 546/146.000; 546/189.000; 546/262.000; 548/187.000; 548/561.000;
549/065.000; 549/077.000; 549/438.000; 549/460.000; 549/479.000;
549/493.000; 560/042.000; 560/123.000; 560/251.000; 562/432.000;
562/441.000; 562/442.000; 562/457.000; 562/505.000
IC [6]
ICM: C07C229-46
ICS: A61K031-19; A61K031-195
EXF 562/451; 562/441; 562/442; 562/505; 562/432; 562/457; 560/42; 560/123;
560/251; 514/533; 514/548; 514/563; 514/307; 514/316; 514/332; 514/369;
514/427; 514/438; 514/445; 514/461; 514/466; 514/468; 514/471; 514/562;
546/146; 546/189; 546/262; 548/187; 548/561; 549/65; 549/77; 549/438;
549/460; 549/479; 549/493
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 97:38543 USPATFULL
TI .beta..sub.3 -Adrenoceptor agonists and antagonists for the treatment of
intestinal motility disorders, depression, prostate disease and
dyslipidemia
IN Kreutter, David K., Madison, CT, United States
Dow, Robert L., Waterford, CT, United States
PA Pfizer Inc, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5627200 19970506 <--
AI US 1994-312027 19940926 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1900
INCL INCLM: 514/367.000
INCLS: 514/002.000; 514/256.000; 514/269.000; 514/272.000; 514/273.000;
514/274.000; 514/338.000; 514/339.000; 514/255.000; 514/375.000;
514/397.000; 514/398.000; 514/399.000; 514/443.000; 514/469.000;
514/470.000
NCL NCLM: 514/367.000
NCLS: 514/002.000; 514/255.050; 514/256.000; 514/269.000; 514/272.000;
514/273.000; 514/274.000; 514/338.000; 514/339.000; 514/375.000;
514/397.000; 514/398.000; 514/399.000; 514/443.000; 514/469.000;
514/470.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-38
ICS: A61K031-415; A61K031-42; A61K031-425
EXF 514/365; 514/372; 514/443; 514/469; 514/2; 514/255; 514/256; 514/269;
514/272; 514/273; 514/274; 514/338; 514/339; 514/367; 514/375; 514/397;
514/398; 514/399; 514/470
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 97:18270 USPATFULL
TI Conjugated 4'-desmethyl nucleoside analog compounds
IN Cook, Phillip D., San Marcos, CA, United States
Teng, Kelly, San Diego, CA, United States
PA ISIS Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Carlsbad, CA, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 5608046 19970304 <--
AI US 1994-314877 19940929 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-39846, filed on 30 Mar 1993,
now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1992-903160, filed on 24 Jun 1992, now abandoned which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-703619, filed on 21 May 1991,
now patented, Pat. No. US 5378825, issued on 3 Jan 1995 which is a

continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-566836, filed on 13 Aug 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5223618, issued on 29 Jun 1993 And Ser. No. US 1990-558663, filed on 27 Jul 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5138045, issued on 11 Aug 1992
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1825
INCL INCLM: 536/023.100
INCLS: 435/006.000; 536/024.300; 536/024.500; 536/025.300; 536/025.320; 536/025.600; 536/026.100; 536/027.100
NCL NCLM: 536/023.100
NCLS: 435/006.000; 536/024.300; 536/024.500; 536/025.300; 536/025.320; 536/025.600; 536/026.100; 536/027.100
IC [6]
ICM: C07H019-06
ICS: C07H019-16; C07H021-00; C12Q001-68
EXF 536/24.1; 536/23.1; 536/24.5; 536/27.1; 536/25.1; 536/24.3; 536/24.31; 536/24.32; 536/26.1; 536/27.21; 536/26.6; 536/27.6; 536/27.81; 536/28.1; 536/28.5; 536/28.53; 536/28.54; 536/25.3; 536/25.32; 514/44; 435/6
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 96:89855 USPATFULL
TI Substituted sulfonamides as selective .beta..sub.3 agonists for the treatment of diabetes and obesity
IN Fisher, Michael H., Ringoes, NJ, United States
Naylor, Elizabeth M., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Ok, Dong, Edison, NJ, United States
Weber, Ann E., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Shih, Thomas, Edison, NJ, United States
Ok, Hyun, Edison, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5561142 19961001 <--
AI US 1995-445630 19950522 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-404565, filed on 21 Mar 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-233166, filed on 26 Apr 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2657
INCL INCLM: 514/312.000
INCLS: 546/153.000; 546/194.000; 546/269.000; 546/271.000; 546/275.000; 546/276.000; 546/277.000; 546/286.000; 546/338.000; 514/318.000; 514/337.000; 514/338.000; 514/340.000; 514/342.000
NCL NCLM: 514/312.000
NCLS: 514/318.000; 514/337.000; 514/338.000; 514/340.000; 514/342.000; 546/153.000; 546/194.000; 546/268.400; 546/268.700; 546/269.100; 546/269.700; 546/270.700; 546/271.400; 546/272.100; 546/272.400; 546/272.700; 546/274.400; 546/275.400; 546/276.100; 546/277.400; 546/278.100; 546/281.700; 546/283.400; 546/286.000; 546/338.000
IC [6]
ICM: C07D413-12
ICS: C07D213-30; A61K031-44; A61K031-47
EXF 546/153; 546/194; 546/269; 546/271; 546/275; 546/276; 546/277; 546/280; 546/338; 514/312; 514/318; 514/337; 514/338; 514/340; 514/342
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 96:68016 USPATFULL
TI Substituted sulfonamides as selective .beta..sub.3 agonists for the treatment of diabetes and obesity
IN Fisher, Michael H., Ringoes, NJ, United States

Naylor, Elizabeth M., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
Weber, Ann E., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5541197 19960730 <--
AI US 1995-404566 19950321 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-233166, filed on 26 Apr 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2302
INCL INCLM: 514/311.000
INCLS: 546/176.000; 548/309.700; 548/491.000; 564/080.000; 564/084.000; 564/092.000; 514/399.000; 514/412.000; 514/601.000; 514/602.000; 514/604.000
NCL NCLM: 514/311.000
NCLS: 514/399.000; 514/412.000; 514/601.000; 514/602.000; 514/604.000; 546/176.000; 548/309.700; 548/491.000; 564/080.000; 564/084.000; 564/092.000
IC [6]
ICM: C07D215-04
ICS: A61K031-47
EXF 546/176; 548/491; 548/309.7; 564/80; 564/84; 564/92; 514/311; 514/399; 514/412; 514/601; 514/602; 514/604
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 96:57970 USPATFULL
TI Composition and method for treating hyperglycemia utilizing an extract of Polygonum multiflorum
IN Cheng, Nan-Zheng, Beltsville, MD, United States
Stoecker, Barbara, Stillwater, OK, United States
PA The Board of Regents of Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5531991 19960702 <--
AI US 1994-237627 19940504 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 574
INCL INCLM: 424/195.100
INCLS: 514/866.000
NCL NCLM: 424/725.000
NCLS: 514/866.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K035-78
EXF 424/195.1; 514/866

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 96:38612 USPATFULL
TI Daily vitamin and mineral supplement for women
IN Sultenfuss, Sherry, 102 Harbor View La., Largo, FL, United States 34640
PI US 5514382 19960507 <--
AI US 1994-324780 19941017 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 593
INCL INCLM: 424/440.000
INCLS: 424/490.000; 424/195.100; 424/451.000
NCL NCLM: 424/440.000
NCLS: 424/451.000; 424/490.000; 514/456.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K009-68
EXF 424/440; 424/490; 424/195.1

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 96:23044 USPATFULL
TI .beta.-ketoacyl-ACP synthetase II genes from plants
IN Kinney, Anthony J., Wilmington, DE, United States
PA E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5500361 19960319 <--
WO 9310240 19930527 <--
AI US 1994-232079 19940510 (8)
WO 1992-US9733 19921112
19940510 PCT 371 date
19940510 PCT 102(e) date
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-791921, filed on 15 Nov 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2377
INCL INCLM: 435/172.300
INCLS: 435/069.100; 435/071.100; 435/240.400; 536/023.600; 800/205.000; 800/250.000; 800/255.000; 800/DIG.069
NCL NCLM: 800/264.000
NCLS: 435/069.100; 435/071.100; 536/023.600; 800/281.000; 800/298.000; 800/306.000; 800/312.000; 800/314.000; 800/320.100; 800/322.000
IC [6]
ICM: C12N015-29
ICS: C12N015-82; C12N005-14; A01H005-00
EXF 800/205; 800/250; 800/255; 536/23.6; 435/172.3; 435/69.1; 435/240.4; 435/71.1
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 96:1240 USPATFULL
TI Composition comprising caffeine chromium and fructose for weight control and use thereof
IN Allen, Ann de Wees T., 2831 Gallows Rd., Ste. 206, Falls Church, VA, United States 22042
PI US 5480657 19960102 <--
AI US 1993-141604 19931027 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 535
INCL INCLM: 424/617.000
INCLS: 514/262.000; 514/461.000; 514/505.000; 514/263.000; 514/264.000; 514/909.000
NCL NCLM: 424/617.000
NCLS: 424/439.000; 514/263.340; 514/461.000; 514/505.000; 514/909.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-62
ICS: A61K031-34; A61K031-28; A61K033-24
EXF 514/909; 514/263; 514/264; 514/262; 514/461; 514/505; 424/617
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 95:105848 USPATFULL
TI Derivatives of (hetero)aromatic ethers and thioethers having antihyperlipidemic activity, process for their preparation and pharmaceutical compositions containing them
IN Fraire, Cristina, Milan, Italy
Bani, Massimo, Milan, Italy
Vanotti, Ermes, Milan, Italy

Olgiati, Vincenzo, Milan, Italy
PA Pierrel SpA, Capua, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5470858 19951128 <--
AI US 1992-901628 19920619 (7)
PRAI IT 1991-MI1717 19910621
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 947
INCL INCLM: 514/261.000
INCLS: 514/263.000; 536/026.130; 544/265.000; 544/267.000; 544/271.000
NCL NCLM: 514/263.300
NCLS: 514/263.330; 514/263.350; 514/263.400; 536/026.130; 544/265.000; 544/267.000; 544/271.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-52
ICS: C07H019-20
EXF 514/47; 514/255; 514/366; 514/383; 514/394; 514/261; 514/263; 544/265; 544/267; 544/271; 536/26
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 23 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 95:84474 USPATFULL
TI Substituted phenyl sulfonamides as selective .beta. 3 agonists for the treatment of diabetes and obesity
IN Fisher, Michael H., Ringoes, NJ, United States
Mathvink, Robert J., Jersey City, NJ, United States
Ok, Hyun O., Edison, NJ, United States
Parmee, Emma R., Hoboken, NJ, United States
Weber, Ann E., Scotch Plains, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5451677 19950919 <--
AI US 1993-168105 19931215 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-15689, filed on 9 Feb 1993, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2259
INCL INCLM: 546/138.000
INCLS: 546/290.000; 548/316.400; 548/469.000; 548/541.000; 549/033.000; 549/416.000; 549/475.000; 564/080.000; 564/082.000; 564/083.000; 564/084.000; 564/085.000; 564/086.000; 564/087.000; 564/088.000; 564/089.000; 564/090.000; 564/092.000; 564/096.000; 564/099.000
NCL NCLM: 546/138.000
NCLS: 546/290.000; 548/316.400; 548/469.000; 548/541.000; 549/033.000; 549/416.000; 549/475.000; 564/080.000; 564/082.000; 564/083.000; 564/084.000; 564/085.000; 564/086.000; 564/087.000; 564/088.000; 564/089.000; 564/090.000; 564/092.000; 564/096.000; 564/099.000
IC [6]
ICM: C07D455-00
ICS: C07D307-10; C07C311-01
EXF 514/604; 514/605; 564/80; 564/82; 564/83; 564/84; 564/85; 564/86; 564/87; 564/88; 564/89; 564/90; 564/92; 564/96; 564/99; 546/290; 546/138; 548/469; 548/541; 548/316.4; 549/33; 549/475; 549/416
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 24 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 94:97571 USPATFULL
TI Boronated compounds
IN Spielvogel, Bernard F., Raleigh, NC, United States
Sood, Anup, Durham, NC, United States
Hall, Iris H., Carrboro, NC, United States
Shaw, Barbara R., Durham, NC, United States

Tomasz, Jeno, Durham, NC, United States
PA University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
Boron Biologicals, Raleigh, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
Duke Unversity, Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5362732 19941108 <--
AI US 1992-909950 19920707 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-453311, filed on 20 Dec 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5130302
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1186
INCL INCLM: 514/256.000
INCLS: 514/261.000; 514/269.000; 514/824.000; 514/825.000; 514/886.000; 544/242.000; 544/264.000
NCL NCLM: 514/256.000
NCLS: 514/064.000; 514/269.000; 514/824.000; 514/825.000; 514/886.000; 544/242.000; 544/264.000
IC [5]
ICM: A61K031-505
ICS: A61K031-52; C07D239-00; C07D473-00
EXF 514/45; 514/46; 514/47; 514/48; 514/49; 514/50; 514/51; 514/64; 514/886; 514/824; 514/825; 514/269; 536/22.1; 536/27.1; 536/28.1; 536/27.21; 536/27.6; 536/27.63; 536/17.1; 544/242; 544/264
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 25 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 92:53298 USPATFULL
TI Bioavailability enhancers
IN McMurray, William H., Firestone, CO, United States
PA The University of Colorado Foundation, Inc., Boulder, CO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5126348 19920630 <--
AI US 1989-412795 19890926 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 594
INCL INCLM: 514/264.000
INCLS: 514/356.000
NCL NCLM: 514/263.320
NCLS: 514/356.000
IC [5]
ICM: A61K031-44
ICS: A61K031-52
EXF 514/356; 514/264
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 26 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 92:3673 USPATFULL
TI 1,2,3-triazole compounds active as inhibitors of the enzyme HMG-CoA reductase and pharmaceutical compositions containing them
IN Bertolini, Girogio, Milan, Italy
Casagrande, Cesare, Arese, Italy
Santangelo, Francesco, Milan, Italy
PA Zambon Group S.p.A., Vicenza, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5081136 19920114 <--
AI US 1990-626762 19901213 (7)
PRAI IT 1989-22768 19891221
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 721
INCL INCLM: 514/359.000

INCLS: 514/333.000; 514/340.000; 546/256.000; 546/276.000; 548/255.000
NCL NCLM: 514/359.000
NCLS: 514/333.000; 514/340.000; 546/256.000; 546/268.400; 548/255.000
IC [5]
ICM: A61K031-41
ICS: A61K031-44; C07D249-06; C07D401-14
EXF 546/256; 546/276; 548/255; 514/333; 514/340; 514/359
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 27 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 88:62579 USPATFULL
TI New 8-substituted nucleoside and purine derivatives, the process for the preparation thereof and the pharmaceutical compositions containing them
IN Casadio, Silvano, Milan, Italy
Favara, Duccio, Como, Italy
Omodei-Sale, Amedeo, Voghera Pavia, Italy
Panto, Ezio, Milan, Italy
PA Pierrel Spa, Naples, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4774325 19880927 <--
AI US 1985-776472 19850916 (6)
PRAI IT 1984-22739 19840920
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1211
INCL INCLM: 536/026.000
INCLS: 536/027.000; 536/018.300; 536/120.000; 544/265.000; 544/267.000
NCL NCLM: 536/027.700
NCLS: 536/018.300; 536/027.810; 536/120.000; 544/265.000; 544/267.000
IC [4]
ICM: C07H019-20
ICS: A61K031-70
EXF 536/26; 536/27; 536/18.3; 536/120; 544/265; 544/267
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 28 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 84:52764 USPATFULL
TI Increasing HDL-**cholesterol** levels with phenylethylamine derivatives
IN Hooper, Philip L., Albuquerque, NM, United States
PA Neo-Bionics, Inc., Albuquerque, NM, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4472436 19840918 <--
AI US 1982-447125 19821206 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 384
INCL INCLM: 424/330.000
NCL NCLM: 514/653.000
IC [3]
ICM: A61U031-135
EXF 424/330
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 29 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 83:45049 USPATFULL
TI Inclusion compound of p-hexadecylamino benzoic acid in cyclodextrin and method of use
IN Nicolau, Gabriela, Cliffside Park, NJ, United States
Tonelli, Alfred P., Nanuet, NY, United States
PA American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4407795 19831004 <--
AI US 1981-283852 19810716 (6)

DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 356
INCL INCLM: 424/180.000
INCLS: 424/310.000; 424/361.000; 536/046.000; 536/103.000
NCL NCLM: 514/058.000
NCLS: 514/567.000; 514/824.000; 536/046.000; 536/103.000
IC [3]
ICM: A61K031-73
ICS: C08B037-16
EXF 424/180; 424/361; 424/310; 536/46; 536/103
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 30 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 81:49025 USPATFULL
TI 1-Aryloxy-3-nitratoalkylamino-2-propanols and use as .beta.-receptor blocker
IN Sombroek, Johannes, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Becker, Karl-Heinz, Dieburg, Germany, Federal Republic of
Minck, Klaus O., Ober-Ramstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Enenkel, Hans-Joachim, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA Merck Patent Gesellschaft mit beschrankter Haftung, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4288452 19810908 <--
AI US 1979-10781 19790209 (6)
PRAI DE 1978-2805404 19780209
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 881
INCL INCLM: 424/304.000
INCLS: 260/465.000E; 260/466.000; 424/258.000; 424/262.000; 424/298.000; 546/158.000
NCL NCLM: 514/312.000
NCLS: 514/411.000; 514/415.000; 514/524.000; 514/650.000; 514/651.000; 546/158.000; 558/422.000; 558/482.000
IC [3]
ICM: A61K031-21
ICS: A61K031-47; A61K031-275; C07C077-02
EXF 260/465E; 260/466; 546/158; 424/258; 424/262; 424/298; 424/304
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 31 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 80:8001 USPATFULL
TI Cyclopentan-1-amines
IN Orth, Dieter, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Radunz, Hans-Eckart, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Baumgarth, Manfred, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Maisenbacher, Jurgen, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Lissner, Reinhard, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA Merck Patent Gesellschaft mit beschrankter Haftung, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4188403 19800212 <--
AI US 1977-863001 19771221 (5)
PRAI DE 1976-2658401 19761223
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1214
INCL INCLM: 424/330.000
INCLS: 260/563.000R; 260/570.500CA; 424/309.000; 424/325.000; 424/300.000; 424/319.000; 424/305.000; 560/027.000; 560/043.000; 560/115.000; 560/121.000; 562/452.000; 562/503.000
NCL NCLM: 514/646.000

NCLS: 514/579.000; 560/027.000; 560/043.000; 560/115.000; 560/121.000;
562/452.000; 562/503.000; 564/001.000; 564/393.000; 564/399.000;
564/402.000; 564/443.000
IC [2]
ICM: A61K031-135
ICS: C07C091-16
EXF 260/563R; 260/570.5CA; 424/325; 424/330
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 32 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 77:53967 USPATFULL
TI 13-Ethinyl-steroids and processes for their manufacture
IN Biollaz, Michel, Basel, Switzerland
Kalvoda, Jaroslav, Binningen, Switzerland
PA Ciba-Geigy Corporation, Ardsley, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4052421 19771004 <--
AI US 1976-650653 19760120 (5)
PRAI CH 1975-1123 19750130
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1002
INCL INCLM: 260/397.500
INCLS: 260/239.550C; 260/397.300; 260/397.400
NCL NCLM: 552/625.000
NCLS: 540/012.000; 540/013.000; 540/014.000; 540/031.000; 540/032.000;
552/505.000; 552/506.000; 552/612.000; 552/618.000; 552/619.000;
552/620.000; 552/621.000; 552/622.000; 552/626.000; 552/627.000;
552/628.000; 552/630.000; 552/631.000; 552/632.000; 552/633.000;
552/635.000; 552/636.000; 552/637.000; 552/638.000; 552/639.000;
552/640.000; 552/642.000; 552/643.000; 552/644.000; 552/645.000;
552/646.000; 552/647.000; 552/648.000; 552/650.000
IC [2]
ICM: C07J001-00
EXF 260/397.5; 260/239.55C; 260/397.4; 424/243; 424/241
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 33 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 75:51154 USPATFULL
TI process for the conversion of A-Series into C-Series digitalis
glycosides
IN Reinhard, Ernst, Tubingen-Kressbach, Germany, Federal Republic of
Boy, Hans-Martin, Onstmettingen, Germany, Federal Republic of
Stach, Kurt, Mannheim-Waldhof, Germany, Federal Republic of
Kaiser, Fritz, Lampertheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
Lubs, Hans Joachim, Weinheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA Boehringer Mannheim G.m.b.H., Mannheim-Waldhof, Germany, Federal
Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 3909357 19750930 <--
AI US 1974-501010 19740827 (5)
PRAI DE 1973-2343400 19730829
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 310
INCL INCLM: 195/051.000R
INCLS: 260/210.500
NCL NCLM: 435/058.000
NCLS: 536/006.100
IC [2]
ICM: C12B001-00
EXF 195/51R
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 34 OF 34 USPATFULL
AN 72:30018 USPATFULL
TI 4-SUBSTITUTEDAMINO-PHENYLACETIC ACIDS AND DERIVATIVES THEREOF
IN Borck, Joachim, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
    Dahm, Johann, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
    Koppe, Volker, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
    Kramer, Josef, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
    Shorre, Gustav, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
    Hovy, J. W. Hermann, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
    Schorscher, Ernst, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA E. Merck A. G., Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
PI US 3669956 19720613 <--
AI US 1968-746326 19680722 (4)
PRAI DE 1967-M74881 19670722
    DE 1968-M76850 19680108
    DE 1968-M77363 19680223
    DE 1968-M77429 19680301
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 7983
INCL INCLM: 260/239.000BF
    INCLS: 260/239.000A; 260/239.000E; 260/243.000B; 260/246.000;
    260/247.100; 260/247.200R; 260/247.200A; 260/247.200B;
    260/247.500R; 260/247.700A; 260/247.700H; 260/268.000C;
    260/268.000PH; 260/293.620; 260/293.640; 260/293.670;
    260/293.680; 260/293.690; 260/293.710; 260/293.720; 260/293.730;
    260/293.750; 260/293.760; 260/293.770; 260/293.790; 260/293.810;
    260/293.820; 260/293.830; 260/293.840; 260/306.700; 260/306.800R;
    260/307.000F; 260/307.000H; 260/309.700; 260/326.300;
    260/326.500S; 260/326.500SF; 260/326.500E; 260/326.500G;
    260/326.500L; 260/326.500N; 260/465.000D; 260/465.000E;
    260/470.000; 260/471.000R; 260/472.000; 260/516.000;
    260/518.000R; 260/518.000A; 260/519.000; 260/556.000AR;
    260/556.000B; 260/558.000S; 260/558.000A; 260/559.000T;
    260/559.000A; 260/571.000; 260/574.000; 260/575.000; 424/244.000;
    424/246.000; 424/248.000; 424/250.000; 424/267.000; 424/270.000;
    424/272.000; 424/273.000; 424/274.000; 424/304.000; 424/309.000;
    424/321.000; 424/324.000; 424/330.000
NCL NCLM: 540/611.000
    NCLS: 540/575.000; 546/205.000; 546/206.000; 546/229.000; 546/230.000;
    546/233.000; 546/236.000; 546/238.000; 546/240.000; 548/577.000;
    558/413.000; 558/415.000; 558/418.000; 558/420.000
IC [1]
    ICM: C07D041-04
EXF 260/294X; 260/293.4; 260/293.47; 260/239BF; 260/326.3; 260/294.3E

=> d l3 1-34 kwic

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 34 USPATFULL
PI US 6124310 20000926
    WO 9707118 19970227 <--
SUMM . . . 53;83-88; Dalton & Treisman, Cell (1992) 68; 597-612). These
    vectors contain the Murine Leukaemia virus (MLV) enhancer cloned
    upstream at **a .beta.**-globin minimal promoter. The
    .beta.-globin 5' untranslated region up to the initiation ATG is
    supplied to direct efficient translation of the. . .
SUMM . . . used with nitroreductase also preferably comprises a suitable
    cofactor for the enzyme. Suitable cofactors include a riboside or
    ribotide of **nicotinic acid** or nicotinamide.
SUMM . . . Suitable liposomes include, for example, those comprising the
    positively charged lipid (N[1-(2,3-dioleyloxy)propyl]-N,N,N-

triethylammonium (DOTMA), those comprising dioleoylphosphatidylethanolam
ine (DOPE), and those comprising 3.beta.[N-(n',N'-imethylaminoethane)-
carbamoyl]**cholesterol** (DC-Chol).

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 34 USPATFULL
PI US 6090608 20000718
WO 9530762 19951116 <--
SUMM . . . transfer in the circulation is performed via lipoprotein particles which are composed of apoproteins, triglycerides, phospholipids, cholesteryl ester and free **cholesterol**. The lipoprotein particles are separated by-density, determined by the lipid/protein proportion in the different particles. The lower density particles (LDL, VLDL, and remnant APO B-containing particles) transfer **cholesterol** and triglycerides from the liver and the intestine to the peripheral tissues. High levels of these particles contribute to the. . .
SUMM . . . been demonstrated in human and also in animal models: Trials using lipid lowering drugs revealed that an increase in HDL **cholesterol** was associated with decreased incidence or progression of coronary heart disease (CHD). Families with inherited hyperalphalipoproteinemia syndrome (high HDL concentrations). . . be protected from CHD, and families with hypoalphalipoproteinemia (low HDL) show high prevalence of CHD. In experiments with animal models **cholesterol** accumulation in the developing atherosclerotic lesions is affected by HDL levels. A recent study done with transgenic mice overexpressing human APO -AI gene demonstrates a positive correlation between APO -AI levels and HDL **cholesterol**. The high level of HDL obtained in these mice reduces the rate of development of fatty streaks in the aorta. . .
SUMM Furthermore, breeding APO E deficient mice which were severely hypercholesterolemic and developed advanced atheroma independent of dietary **cholesterol**, with human APO A-I transgenic mice did not affect the elevation in plasma **cholesterol** but an increase in HDL was observed, associated with six-fold decrease in atherosclerosis [Paszty, C., et al. J Clin Invest. . .
SUMM Drugs and factors that usually raise HDL-C levels (exercise conditioning, alcohol intake, estrogens and drugs like **nicotinic acid** and fibrates) proved to be ineffective in these patients, who are at increased risk for early death as a result. . .
DRWD FIG. 3 is a graphic representation of the kinetics of the growth and differentiation of erythroid cells, derived from **a** .**beta**.-thalassemia patient, subjected to Epo treatment followed by infection with pseudovirions containing **a** .**beta** .-globin encoding vector, as described in Example 2;
DETD . . . RNA is at the 5' end of the gene, the inventors used, for the reverse-transcription reaction (FIG. 4, step 1), **a** .**beta**.-globin specific primer derived from the middle of the gene, with RNA derived from cultures of erythroid cells from .beta.-thalassemia patients. . .

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 34 USPATFULL
PI US 6025340 20000215
WO 9603515 19960208 <--
DETD . . . 53;83-88; Dalton & Treisman, Cell (1992) 68; 597-612). These vectors contain the Murine Leukaemia virus (MLV) enhancer cloned upstream at **a** .**beta**.-globin minimal promoter. The .beta.-globin 5' untranslated region up to the initiation ATG is supplied to direct efficient translation of the. . .
DETD Usually to ensure enzyme activity a cofactor such as riboside or a ribotide of **nicotinic acid** or nicotinamide will be required and may be administered with the prodrug.
DETD Other suitable prodrugs for use in the system of the invention include

those which are derivatized with a sugar or **a .beta** .-lactam derivative. For example, suitable linkers which may be attached to active drugs of the type described above are: ##STR10## where. . .

DETD . . . Suitable liposomes include, for example, those comprising the positively charged lipid (N[1-(2,3-dioleyloxy)propyl]-N,N,N-triethylammonium (DOTMA), those comprising dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine (DOPE), and those comprising 3.beta.[N-(n',N'-dimethylaminoethane)-carbamoyl]**cholesterol** (DC-Chol).

DETD . . . days. Cell extracts were prepared (see above) and 5 .mu.g of protein was subjected to a CMDA degradation assay and **a** . **beta**.-galactosidase assay (the CMDA assay is described in the Comparative Example above). For the assay of .beta.-galactosidase activity in cells, 5. . .

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 6020382 20000201
WO 9727847 19970807 <--

AB . . . the use of the compounds in the treatment of diabetes and obesity and for lowering or modulating triglyceride levels and **cholesterol** levels or raising high density lipoprotein levels or for increasing gut motility or for treating atherosclerosis are also disclosed.

SUMM Hyperlipidemia is a condition which is characterized by an abnormal increase in serum lipids, such as **cholesterol**, triglycerides and phospholipids. These lipids do not circulate freely in solution in plasma, but are bound to proteins and transported. . . Inherited Disease, 6th Ed. 1989, pp. 1129-1138. One form of hyperlipidemia is hypercholesterolemia, characterized by the existence of elevated LDL **cholesterol** levels. The initial treatment for hypercholesterolemia is often to modify the diet to one low in fat and **cholesterol**, coupled with appropriate physical exercise, followed by drug therapy when LDL-lowering goals are not met by diet and exercise alone. LDL is commonly known as the "bad" **cholesterol**, while HDL is the "good" **cholesterol**. Although it is desirable to lower elevated levels of LDL **cholesterol**, it is also desirable to increase levels of HDL **cholesterol**. Generally, it has been found that increased levels of HDL are associated with lower risk for coronary heart disease (CHD).. . . 373-381 (1991); and Kannel, et al., Ann. Internal Med., 90, 85-91 (1979). An example of an HDL raising agent is **nicotinic acid**, but the quantities needed to achieve HDL raising are associated with undesirable effects, such as flushing.

SUMM . . . beclofibrate and etofibrate, as well as gemfibrozil, produce a substantial reduction in plasma triglycerides along with moderate reduction in LDL **cholesterol**, and they are used particularly for the treatment of hypertriglyceridemia.

SUMM . . . and/or obesity because they lower one or more of the following biological entities in mammals; glucose, insulin, triglycerides, fatty acids, **cholesterol** and the like. Thus, it is an object of this invention to describe such compounds. It is a furter object. . .

SUMM In addition the compounds of the present invention lower or modulate triglyceride levels and/or **cholesterol** levels and raise HDL plasma levels and are therefore of use in combating medical conditions wherein such lowering (and raising). . . atherosclerotic disease events, diabetes, hypertension, obesity and related conditions, for example fibrates such as clofibrate, bezafibrate and gemfibrozil; inhibitors of **cholesterol** biosynthesis such as HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors for example lovastatin, simvastatin and pravastatin; inhibitors of **cholesterol** absorption for example beta-sitosterol and (acyl CoA:**cholesterol** acyltransferase) inhibitors for example melinamide; anion exchange resins for example cholestyramine, colestipol or a dialkylaminoalkyl derivatives of a

cross-linked dextran; nicotinyl alcohol, **nicotinic acid** or a salt thereof; vitamin E; and thyromimetics.

SUMM . . . recurrence) atherosclerotic disease event, comprising the administration of a prophylactically effective amount, or more particularly an effective amount of a **cholesterol** biosynthesis inhibitor, of a compound of formula I alone or in combination with one or more additional pharmaceutically active agents,. . .

SUMM . . . medicine. Such known risk factors include but are not limited to hypertension, smoking, diabetes, low levels of high density lipoprotein **cholesterol**, high levels of low density lipoprotein **cholesterol**, and a family history of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease. Published guidelines for determining those who are at risk of developing atherosclerotic disease can be found in: National **Cholesterol** Education Program, Second report of the Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood **Cholesterol** in Adults (Adult Treatment Panel II), National Institute of Health, National Heart Lung and Blood Institute, NIH Publication No. 93-3095, September 1993; abbreviated version: Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood **Cholesterol** in Adults, Summary of the second report of the national **cholesterol** education program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood **Cholesterol** in Adults (Adult Treatment Panel II), JAMA, 1993, 269, pp. 3015-23. People identified as having one or more of the. . .

SUMM . . . or more of the following active agents: an antihyperlipidemic agent; a plasma HDL-raising agent; an antihypercholesterolemic agent such as a **cholesterol** biosynthesis inhibitor, for example an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, an HMG-CoA synthase inhibitor, a squalene epoxidase inhibitor, or a squalene synthetase inhibitor (also known as squalene synthase inhibitor); an acyl-coenzyme A: **cholesterol** acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitor such as melinamide; probucol; **nicotinic acid** and the salts thereof and niacinamide; a **cholesterol** absorption inhibitor such as beta-sitosterol; a bile acid sequestrant anion exchange resin such as cholestyramine, colestipol or dialkylaminoalkyl derivatives of. . . the HCl salt; vitamin B.sub.12 (also known as cyanocobalamin); anti-oxidant vitamins such as vitamin C and E and beta carotene; **a beta** -blocker; an angiotensin II antagonist; an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; and a platelet aggregation inhibitor such as fibrinogen receptor antagonists (i.e.,. . . inhibitor (e.g. lovastatin, sirnvastatin and pravastatin) and aspirin, or a compound of formula I with an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor and **a beta** blocker.

SUMM . . . agents selected from the group consisting of: an antihyperlipidemic agent; a plasma HDL-raising agent; an antihypercholesterolemic agent such as a **cholesterol** biosynthesis inhibitor, for example an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, an HMG-CoA synthase inhibitor, a squalene epoxidase inhibitor, or a squalene synthetase inhibitor (also known as squalene synthase inhibitor); an acyl-coenzyme A: **cholesterol** acyltransferase inhibitor, probucol; **nicotinic acid** and the salts thereof; niacinamide; a **cholesterol** absorption inhibitor; a bile acid sequestrant anion exchange resin; a low density lipoprotein receptor inducer, clofibrate, fenofibrate, and gemfibrozol; vitamin B.sub.6 and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof; vitamin B.sub.12; an anti-oxidant vitamin; **a beta**-blocker; an angiotensin II antagonist; an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; a platelet aggregation inhibitor; a fibrinogen receptor antagonist; aspirin; fenfluramines, dexfenfluramines,. . .

DETD . . . quantitating in vivo effects having to do with the control or modulation of glucose, free fatty acid, triglyceride, insulin or **cholesterol**. To evaluate IC.sub.50 or EC.sub.50, values the

compounds were titrated in the appropriate assay using different concentrations of the compound. . .

DETD . . . by gavage with vehicle (0.5% carboxymethylcellulose) .+-. test compound at the indicated dose. Drug suspensions were prepared daily. Plasma glucose, **Cholesterol** and triglyceride concentrations were determined from blood obtained by tail bleeds at 3-5 day intervals during the study period. Glucose, **cholesterol** and triglyceride, determinations were performed on a Boehringer Mannheim Hitachi 911 automatic analyzer (Boehringer Mannheim, Indianapolis, Ind.) using heparinized plasma. . .

DETD . . . obtained by heart puncture from anesthetized animals at the end of the study. Apolipoprotein concentrations were determined by ELISA, and **cholesterol** particles were analyzed by FPLC, precipitation, or ultracentrifugation. Total liver RNA was prepared from tissue that had been frozen on. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
2. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 further comprising a sulfonylurea, fibrate, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, beta-sitosterol inhibitor, **cholesterol** acyltransferase inhibitor, biguanide, cholestyramine, angiotensin II antagonist, melinpamide, **nicotinic acid**, fibrinogen receptor antagonist, aspirin, .alpha.-glucosidase inhibitor, insulin secretogogue or insulin.
7. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 further comprising fenfluramine, dexfenfluramine, phentermine or **a .beta** ..sub.3 adrenergic receptor agonist.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 5998603 19991207
WO 9610030 19960404 <--

SUMM . . . polyamine. In other preferred embodiments, R.sub.C is a steroid molecule, preferably cholic acid, deoxycholic acid, dehydrocholic acid, cortisone, digoxigenin, testosterone, **cholesterol** or 3-trimethylaminomethylhydrazido cortisone.

SUMM In some preferred embodiments R.sub.C is a water soluble vitamin, preferably thiamine, riboflavin, **nicotinic acid**, pyridoxal phosphate, pyridoxine, pyridoxamine, deoxy pyridoxine, pantothenic acid, biotin, folic acid, 5'-deoxyadenosylcobalamin, inositol, choline or ascorbic acid.

SUMM . . . amino portions, and aminoalkyl groups are attached through their alkyl portions. Methylamino groups provide one example of an alkylamino group, **a .beta**.-aminobutyl group is one example of an aminoalkyl group.

SUMM . . . oligonucleotides. Other suitable substituent groups also include rhodamines, coumarins, acridones, pyrenes, stilbenes, oxazolopyridocarbazoles, anthraquinones, phenanthridines, phenazines, azidobenzenes, psoralens, porphyrins and **cholesterols**. One particularly preferred group is CF.sub.3.

SUMM . . . steroid molecules are the bile acids including cholic acid, deoxycholic acid and dehydrocholic acid; steroids including cortisone, digoxigenin, testosterone and **cholesterol** and cationic steroids such as cortisone having a trimethylaminomethyl hydrazide group attached via a double bond at the 3-position of. . .

SUMM . . . according to the invention generally can be classified as water soluble or lipid soluble. Water soluble vitamins include thiamine, riboflavin, **nicotinic acid** or niacin, the vitamin B.sub.6 pyridoxal group, pantothenic acid, biotin, folic acid, the B.sub.12 cobalamin coenzymes, inositol, choline and ascorbic. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
. . . 15. A compound of claim 14 wherein the steroid molecule is cholic acid, deoxycholic acid, dehydrocholic acid, cortisone, digoxigenin, testosterone, **cholesterol** or 3-trimethylaminomethylhydrazido

cortisone.

17. A compound of claim 16 wherein the water soluble vitamin is thiamine, riboflavin, **nicotinic acid**, pyridoxal phosphate, pyridoxine, pyridoxamine, deoxypyridoxine, pantothenic acid, biotin, folic acid, 5'-deoxyadenosylcobalamin, inositol, choline or ascorbic acid.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 34 USPATFULL
PI US 5985909 19991116
WO 9707097 19970227 <--
SUMM . . . 53;83-88; Dalton & Treisman, Cell (1992) 68; 597-612). These vectors contain the Murine Leukaemia virus (MLV) enhancer cloned upstream at **a .beta.**-globin minimal promoter. The .beta.-globin 5' untranslated region up to the initiation ATG is supplied to direct efficient translation of the. . .
SUMM . . . used with nitroreductase also preferably comprises a suitable cofactor for the enzyme. Suitable cofactors include a riboside or ribotide of **nicotinic acid** or nicotinamide.
SUMM . . . Suitable liposomes include, for example, those comprising the positively charged lipid (N[1-(2,3-dioleyloxy)propyl]-N,N,N-triethylammonium (DOTMA), those comprising dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine (DOPE), and those comprising 3.beta.[N-(n',N'-dimethylaminoethane)-carbamoyl]**cholesterol** (DC-Chol).

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 34 USPATFULL
PI US 5977124 19991102
WO 9635671 19961114 <--
SUMM . . . proposed that the motility of non-sphincteric smooth muscle contraction is mediated by activity at .beta..sub.3 adrenergic receptors. The availability of **a .beta.**..sub.3 specific agonist, with little activity at .beta..sub.1 and .beta..sub.2 receptors will assist in the pharmacologic control of intestinal motility without. . .
SUMM Compounds of the formula I lower triglyceride levels and **cholesterol** levels and raise high density lipoprotein levels and are therefore of use in combating medical conditions wherein such lowering (and. . .
SUMM . . . use in the treatment of atherosclerosis and related conditions, for example fibrates such as clofibrate, bezafibrate and gemfibrozil; inhibitors of **cholesterol** biosynthesis such as HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors for example lovastatin, simvastatin and pravastatin; inhibitors of **cholesterol** absorption for example beta-sitosterol and (acyl CoA;**cholesterol** acyltransferase) inhibitors for example melinamide; anion exchange resins for example cholestyramine, colestipol or a dialkylaminoalkyl derivatives of a cross-linked dextran; nicotinyl alcohol, **nicotinic acid** or a salt thereof; vitamin E; and thyromimetics.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 34 USPATFULL
PI US 5770731 19980623
WO 9503830 19950209 <--
DETD Other suitable FTLi prodrugs include those which are derivatized with a sugar or **a .beta.**-lactam derivative. For example, suitable linkers which may be attached to FTL inhibitors of the type FTL--NH.sub.2 or FTL--OH or FTL--SH. . .
DETD Suitable liposomes include, for example, those comprising the positively charged lipid (N[1-(2,3-dioleyloxy)propyl]-N,N,N-triethylammonium (DOTMA), those comprising dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine (DOPE), and those comprising 3.beta.[N-(n',N'-dimethylaminoethane)-carbamoyl] **cholesterol** (DC-Chol).

DETD . . . nitroreductase, the system also preferably comprises a suitable cofactor for the enzyme. Suitable cofactors include a riboside or ribotide of **nicotinic acid** or nicotinamide.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 34 USPATFULL
PI US 5728868 19980317
WO 9502420 19950126 <--
SUMM . . . suitable PTKi prodrugs (including tyrphostins such as those of formula (I)) include those which are derivatized with a sugar or **a .beta.**-lactam derivative. For example, suitable linkers which may be attached to PTK inhibitors of the type PTK--NH.sub.2 or PTK--OH or PTK--SH. . .
SUMM . . . liposomes include, for example, those comprising the positively charged lipid (N[1-(2,3-dioleyloxy)propyl]-N,N,N-triethylammonium (DOTMA), those comprising dioleoyl-phosphatidylethanolamine (DOPE), and those comprising 3.beta.[N-(n',N'-dimethylaminoethane)-carbamoyl] **cholesterol**(DC-Chol).
SUMM . . . nitroreductase, the system also preferably comprises a suitable cofactor for the enzyme. Suitable cofactors include a riboside or ribotide of **nicotinic acid** or nicotinamide.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 34 USPATFULL
PI US 5688941 19971118 <--
SUMM . . . a polyamine. In other preferred embodiments, R.sub.C is asteroid molecule, preferably cholic acid, deoxycholic acid, dehydrocholic acid, cortisone, digoxigenin, testosterone, **cholesterol** or 3-trimethylaminomethylhydrazido cortisone.
SUMM In some preferred embodiments R.sub.C is a water soluble vitamin, preferably thiamine, riboflavin, **nicotinic acid**, pyridoxal phosphate, pyridoxine, pyridoxamine, deoxypyridoxine, pantothenic acid, biotin, folic acid, 5'-deoxyadenosylcobalamin, inositol, choline or ascorbic acid.
SUMM . . . amino portions, and aminoalkyl groups are attached through their alkyl portions. Methylamino groups provide one example of an alkylamino group, **a .beta.**-aminobutyl group is one example of an aminoalkyl group.
SUMM . . . oligonucleotides. Other suitable substituent groups also include rhodamines, coumarins, acridones, pyrenes, stilbenes, oxazolopyridocarbazoles, anthraquinones, phenanthridines, phenazines, azidobenzenes, psoralens, porphyrins and **cholesterols**. One particularly preferred group is CF.sub.3.
SUMM . . . steroid molecules are the bile acids including cholic acid, deoxycholic acid and dehydrocholic acid; steroids including cortisone, digoxigenin, testosterone and **cholesterol** and cationic steroids such as cortisone having a trimethylaminomethyl hydrazide group attached via a double bond at the 3-position of. . .
SUMM . . . according to the invention generally can be classified as water soluble or lipid soluble. Water soluble vitamins include thiamine, riboflavin, **nicotinic acid** or niacin, the vitamin B.sub.6 pyridoxal group, pantothenic acid, biotin, folic acid, the B.sub.12 cobalamin coenzymes, inositol, choline and ascorbic. . .

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 34 USPATFULL
PI US 5660851 19970826 <--
SUMM U.S. Pat. No. 4,303,637 to Robert M. Gale, et al., discloses an ocular insert composed of **a beta** blocking drug in a polymer with the drug surrounded by the polymer selected from the group consisting of poly(olefin), poly(vinylolefin),. . .
SUMM . . . that is adapted for insertion and retention in the sac of the eye. The hydrophobic material may be selected from **cholesterol** , waxes, C.sub.10 to C.sub.20 fatty acids, and polyesters, and the drug may be selected from epinephrine, pilocarpine, hydrocortisone,

idoxuridine, tetracycline,. . .

DETD . . . amphotericin B; 6-aminocaproic acid; mecillinam; tretioin; 4-aminomethylbenzoic acid; mycophenolic acid; D,L-2,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine; all-trans-retinoic acid; 13-cis-retinoic acid; folic acid; cromoglycic acid; and **nicotinic acid** can also be delivered using this invention.

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 5659027 19970819 <--

SUMM In nucleotides, the pentose is joined to the base by **a** . **beta**.-N-glycosyl bond between carbon atom 1 of the pentose and nitrogen atom 9 of the purine bases or nitrogen atom 1. . .

SUMM . . . administered with other known hypolipidemic agents to enhance or supplement their efficacy. Exemplary of such other known hypolipidemic agents are **nicotinic acid**, clofibrate, gemfibrozil, probucol, cholestyramine, colestipol, compactin, mevinolin, choloxin, neomycin, and beta-sitosterol.

DETD . . . 16, blood was obtained by tail vein bleeding, and the serum was separated by centrifugation for 3 minutes. The serum **cholesterol** levels were determined by a modification of the Liebermann-Burchard reaction (Ness et al., Clin. Chim. Acta. 10, 229-237 (1964)). Serum. . .

DETD TABLE 4

Hypolipidemic Activity in CF.sub.1
Mice at 8 mg/kg/day I.P.

	Percent of Control		
	Serum **Cholesterol**		Serum Triglycerides
(N = 6)	Day 9	Day 16	Day 16
Control	100 .+-. 6	100 .+-. 5	100 .+-. 7

Compound			
1	90.	.	.

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 5631401 19970520 <--

AB . . . farnesyltransferase and the farnesylation of the oncogene protein Ras or inhibiting de novo squalene production resulting in the inhibition of **cholesterol** biosynthesis, processes for the preparation of the compounds of the invention in addition to intermediates useful in these processes, a. . .

SUMM . . . farnesyltransferase and the farnesylation of the oncogene protein Ras or inhibiting de novo squalene production resulting in the inhibition of **cholesterol** biosynthesis, compositions containing such compounds and to methods of using such compounds.

SUMM . . . is the first committed step of the de novo chlolesterol biosynthetic pathway. Thus inhibitors of squalene synthase cause inhibition of **cholesterol** biosynthesis and thus act as a hypocholesterolemic agents. Thus squalene synthase inhibitors are useful for the treatment and prevention of hyperlipidemia or atherosclerosis or other disorders resulting from an excess of **cholesterol**.

SUMM . . . wherein R.sub.7 is hydrogen or a carboxy-protecting group, (b) --NH.sub.2, (c) --NHOH, (d) --NHSO.sub.2 CF.sub.3 (e) an alpha-amino acid or **a beta**-amino acid which is bonded via the alpha- or beta-amino group and (f) a di-, tri- or tetra-peptide which is bonded. . .

SUMM . . . comprise a compound of the present invention in combination with another antihyperlipoproteinemic agent and/or with one or more other serum **cholesterol** lowering agents or HMG CoA reductase

inhibitors and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

SUMM . . . highest-ranking substituent are assigned an .alpha. descriptor. Those substituents lying on the opposite side of the reference plane are assigned **a .beta.** descriptor. It should be noted that this usage does not describe absolute configuration. The terms .alpha. and .beta. configuration, as. . .

DETD . . . useful (in humans and other mammals) for inhibiting squalene synthase. The compounds of the invention are also useful for inhibiting **cholesterol** biosynthesis. The compounds of the invention are also useful for treating atherosclerosis and inhibiting progression of atherosclerosis. The compounds of. . .

DETD The ability of the compounds of the invention to inhibit **cholesterol** biosynthesis can be demonstrated in vivo according to the following method. The in vivo inhibition of **cholesterol** synthesis can be determined in a monkey model in which the monkeys are dosed, fasted overnight and bled in the morning. Plasma samples are prepared and analyzed for total **cholesterol**, HDL-**cholesterol** and triglycerides.

DETD . . . in combination with one or more other cardiovascular agents independently selected from HMG CoA reductase inhibitors, antihyperlipoproteinemic agents and serum **cholesterol** lowering agents.

DETD Representative serum **cholesterol** lowering agents include Lopid.RTM. (gemfibrozil), bile acid sequestrants such as cholestyramine, colestipol, polidexide (DEAE-Sephadex), clofibrate, **nicotinic acid** and its derivatives, neomycin, p-aminosalicylic acid, bezafibrate and the like.

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 5627200 19970506 <--

AB . . . including inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease and proctitis, and gastrointestinal ulcerations, depression, prostate disease and dyslipidemia by administering **a .beta.**..sub.3 -adrenoceptor antagonist or agonist.

SUMM This invention relates to methods for treating or preventing intestinal motility disorders, depression, prostate disease and dyslipidemia by administering **a .beta.**..sub.3 -adrenoceptor antagonist or agonist. This invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions for treating or preventing intestinal motility disorders, depression, prostate disease and dyslipidemia comprising **a .beta.**..sub.3 -adrenoceptor antagonist or agonist.

SUMM Administration of N-[(2S)-7-carbethoxymethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphth-2-yl]-(2R)-2-hydroxy-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-ethanamine hydrochloride, **a .beta.**..sub.3 -agonist, has been reported to demonstrate activity in rodent models of depression, Europ. J. Pharm., 219, 193 (1992).

SUMM . . . prostate disease in a mammal, preferably a human, comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment or prevention **a .beta.**..sub.3 -adrenoceptor antagonizing or agonizing effective amount of **a .beta.**..sub.3 -adrenoceptor antagonist or agonist or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.

SUMM . . . to a pharmaceutical composition for treating or preventing prostate disease in a mammal, preferably a human, comprising an amount of **a .beta.**..sub.3 -adrenoceptor antagonist or agonist effective in antagonizing or agonizing the .beta..sub.3 -andrenoceptor, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof,. . .

SUMM . . . and dyslipidemia in a mammal, preferably a human, comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment or prevention **a .beta.**..sub.3 -adrenoceptor antagonizing or agonizing effective amount of either

SUMM . . . ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease and proctitis) and gastrointestinal ulcerations, depression, prostate disease, neurogenetic inflammation and dyslipidemia in a mammal, comprising **a** . **beta**.-adrenoceptor antagonizing or agonizing effective amount of a compound of formula I, J, K or L, as defined above with the. . .

SUMM . . . substituted with hydroxy. Prodrugs also include compounds of formula J, K, and L which also contain a secondary amine and **a** .**beta**.-hydroxy group that can form an analogous group to formula XIX.

SUMM . . . been proposed that the motility of non-sphincteric smooth muscle contraction is mediated by activity as .beta..sub.3 adrenoreceptors. The availability of **a** .**beta**..sub.3 specific agonist, with little activity at .beta..sub.1 and B.sub.2 receptors will assist in the pharmacologic control of intestinal motility without. . .

SUMM Compounds of the formula I, J or L lower triglyceride levels and **cholesterol** levels and raise high density lipoprotein levels and are therefore of use in combating medical conditions wherein such lowering (and. . .

SUMM . . . use in the treatment of atherosclerosis and related conditions, for example fibrates such as clofibrate, bezafibrate and gemfibrozil; inhibitors of **cholesterol** biosynthesis such as HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors for example lovastatin, simvastatin and pravastatin; inhibitors of **cholesterol** absorption for example beta-sitosterol and (acyl CoA;**cholesterol** acyltransferase) inhibitors for example melinamide; anion exchange resins for example cholestyramine, colestipol or a diakylaminoalkyl derivatives of a cross-linked dextran; nicotinyl alcohol, **nicotinic acid** or a salt thereof; vitamin E; and thyromimetics.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method for treating prostate disease in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal **a** .**beta**..sub.3 -adrenoceptor antagonizing or agonizing effective amount of **a** .**beta**..sub.3 -adrenoceptor antagonist or agonist or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.

. . . prostate disease, and dyslipidemia in a mammal comprising administering to a mammal in need of said treatment an amount of **a** .**beta**..sub.3 -adrenoceptor antagonist or agonist formula ##STR29## wherein R.sup.1 is phenyl, --(CH.sub.2).sub.n --O-phenyl or thiazolyl, wherein said phenyl, the phenyl moiety. . .

. . . of treating intestinal motility disorders in a mammal, comprising administering to said mammal in need of such treatment or prevention **a** .**beta**..sub.3 -adrenoceptor antagonizing or agonizing effective amount of a compound of the formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrug of said. . .

. . . claim 2 of treating depression, in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal in need of said treatment or prevention **a** . **beta**..sub.3 -adrenoceptor antagonizing or agonizing effective amount of a compound of the formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrug of said. . .

. . . 2 of treating prostate disease, in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal in need of said treatment or prevention **a** . **beta**..sub.3 -adrenoceptor antagonizing or agonizing effective amount of a compound of the formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrug of said. . .

. . . claim 2 of treating dyslipidemia, in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal in need of said treatment or prevention **a** .**beta**..sub.3 -adrenoceptor antagonizing or agonizing effective amount of a compound of the formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrug of said. . .

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 34 USPATFULL
PI US 5608046 19970304 <--
SUMM . . . polyamine. In other preferred embodiments, R.sub.C is a steroid molecule, preferably cholic acid, deoxycholic acid, dehydrocholic acid, cortisone, digoxigenin, testosterone, **cholesterol** or 3-trimethylaminomethylhydrazido cortisone.
SUMM In some preferred embodiments R.sub.C is a water soluble vitamin, preferably thiamine, riboflavin, **nicotinic acid**, pyridoxal phosphate, pyridoxine, pyridoxamine, deoxypyridoxine, pantothenic acid, biotin, folic acid, 5'-deoxyadenosylcobalamin, inositol, choline or ascorbic acid.
SUMM . . . amino portions, and aminoalkyl groups are attached through their alkyl portions. Methylamino groups provide one example of an alkylamino group, **a .beta.**-aminobutyl group is one example of an aminoalkyl group.
SUMM . . . oligonucleotides. Other suitable substituent groups also include rhodamines, coumarins, acridones, pyrenes, stilbenes, oxazolopyridocarbazoles, anthraquinones, phenanthridines, phenazines, azidobenzenes, psoralens, porphyrins and **cholesterols**. One particularly preferred group is CF.sub.3.
SUMM . . . steroid molecules are the bile acids including cholic acid, deoxycholic acid and dehydrocholic acid; steroids including cortisone, digoxigenin, testosterone and **cholesterol** and cationic steroids such as cortisone having a trimethylaminomethyl hydrazide group attached via a double bond at the 3-position of. . .
SUMM . . . according to the invention generally can be classified as water soluble or lipid soluble. Water soluble vitamins include thiamine, riboflavin, **nicotinic acid** or niacin, the vitamin B.sub.6 pyridoxal group, pantothenic acid, biotin, folic acid, the B.sub.12 cobalamin coenzymes, inositol, choline and ascorbic. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
. . . 15. A compound of claim 14 wherein the steroid molecule is cholic acid, deoxycholic acid, dehydrocholic acid, cortisone, digoxigenin, testosterone, **cholesterol** or 3-trimethylaminomethylhydrazido cortisone.

17. The compound of claim 16 wherein the water soluble vitamin is thiamine, riboflavin, **nicotinic acid**, pyridoxal phosphate, pyridoxine, pyridoxamine, deoxypyridoxine, pantothenic acid, biotin, folic acid, 5'-deoxyadenosylcobalamin, inositol, choline or ascorbic acid.

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 34 USPATFULL
PI US 5561142 19961001 <--
AB . . . in the treatment of Type II diabetes and obesity. The compounds can also be used to lower triglyceride levels and **cholesterol** levels or raise high density lipoprotein levels or to decrease gut motility. In addition, the compounds can be used to. . . methods for the use of the compounds in the treatment of diabetes and obesity and for lowering triglyceride levels and **cholesterol** levels or raising high density lipoprotein levels or for increasing gut motility are also disclosed.
SUMM . . . stimulation, while bronchodilation and smooth muscle relaxation typically result from .beta..sub.2 stimulation. Adipocyte lipolysis was initially thought to be solely **a .beta.**..sub.1 -mediated process. However, more recent results indicate that the receptor-mediating lipolysis is atypical in nature. These atypical receptors, later called. . .
DETD In addition the compounds of the present invention lower triglyceride levels and **cholesterol** levels and raise high density lipoprotein levels and are therefore of use in combatting medical

conditions wherein such lowering (and. . .

DETD Accordingly, in another aspect the present invention provides a method of lowering triglyceride and/or **cholesterol** levels and/or increasing high density lipoprotein levels which comprises administering, to a human or a non-human animal in need thereof,. . . use in the treatment of atherosclerosis and related conditions, for example fibrates such as clofibrate, bezafibrate and gemfibrozil; inhibitors of **cholesterol** biosynthesis such as HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors for example lovastatin, simvastatin and pravastatin; inhibitors of **cholesterol** absorption for example beta-sitosterol and (acyl CoA:**cholesterol** acyltransferase) inhibitors for example melinamide; anion exchange resins for example cholestyramine, colestipol or a dialkylaminoalkyl derivatives of a cross-linKed dextran; nicotinyl alcohol, **nicotinic acid** or a salt thereof; vitamin E; and thyromimetics.

DETD . . . been proposed that the motility of non-sphincteric smooth muscle contraction is mediated by activity at .beta..sub.3 adrenoreceptors. The availability of **a .beta.**..sub.3 specific agonist, with little activity at .beta..sub.1 and .beta..sub.2 receptors will assist in the pharmacologic control of intestinal motility without. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

13. A method for lowering triglyceride levels and **cholesterol** levels or raising high density lipoprotein levels which comprises administering to a patient needing lower triglyceride and **cholesterol** levels or higher high density lipoprotein levels an effective amount of a compound of claim 1.

18. A composition for the treatment of diabetes or obesity or for lowering triglyceride or **cholesterol** levels or increasing high density lipoprotein levels or for decreasing gut motility or for reducing neurogenic inflammation or for treating. . .

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 5541197 19960730 <--

AB . . . in the treatment of Type II diabetes and obesity. The compounds can also be used to lower triglyceride levels and **cholesterol** levels or raise high density lipoprotein levels or to decrease gut motility. In addition, the compounds can be used to. . . methods for the use of the compounds in the treatment of diabetes and obesity and for lowering triglyceride levels and **cholesterol** levels or raising high density lipoprotein levels or for increasing gut motility are also disclosed.

SUMM . . . stimulation, while bronchodilation and smooth muscle relaxation typically result from .beta..sub.2 stimulation. Adipocyte lipolysis was initially thought to be solely **a .beta.**..sub.1 -mediated process. However, more recent results indicate that the receptor-mediating lipolysis is atypical in nature. These atypical receptors, later called. . .

SUMM In addition the compounds of the present invention lower triglyceride levels and **cholesterol** levels and raise high density lipoprotein levels and are therefore of use in combatting medical conditions wherein such lowering (and. . .

SUMM Accordingly, in another aspect the present invention provides a method of lowering triglyceride and/or **cholesterol** levels and/or increasing high density lipoprotein levels which comprises administering, to an animal in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount. . . use in the treatment of atherosclerosis and related conditions, for example fibrates such as clofibrate, bezafibrate and gemfibrozil; inhibitors of **cholesterol** biosynthesis such as HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors for example lovastatin, simvastatin and pravastatin; inhibitors of **cholesterol** absorption for example

beta-sitosterol and (acyl CoA:**cholesterol** acyltransferase) inhibitors for example melinamide; anion exchange resins for example cholestyramine, colestipol or a dialkylaminoalkyl derivatives of a cross-linked dextran; nicotinyl alcohol, **nicotinic acid** or a salt thereof; vitamin E; and thyromimetics.

SUMM . . . been proposed that the motility of non-sphincteric smooth muscle contraction is mediated by activity at .beta..sub.3 adrenoreceptors. The availability of **a .beta.**..sub.3 specific agonist, with little activity at .beta..sub.1 and .beta..sub.2 receptors will assist in the pharmacologic control of intestinal motility without. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

6. A method for lowering triglyceride levels and **cholesterol** levels or raising high density lipoprotein levels which comprises administering to a patient needing lower triglyceride and **cholesterol** levels or higher high density lipoprotein levels an effective amount of a compound of claim 1.

11. A composition for the treatment of diabetes or obesity or for lowering triglyceride or **cholesterol** levels or increasing high density lipoprotein levels or for decreasing gut motility or for reducing neurogenic inflammation or for treating. . .

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 5531991 19960702 <--

SUMM . . . .sup.14 CO.sub.2. The center wells were removed, carefully wiped, and added to 10 ml of Aquasol II and counted in **a beta** counter.

SUMM The relationship between **cholesterol** and P. multiflorum was investigated by Guo and Song in 1986. Guo, G. and Song, Z., Effect of Shouwuyanshoudan and **Nicotinic Acid** on Serum **Cholesterol** in Pigeons Fed Hypercholesterolemic Diets, J. Tianjing Medicine and Pharmacology 8: 40-42 (1986). In their study, eighty pigeons were fed a hypercholesterolemic diet and were divided into three groups: a P. multiflorum supplemented (2 g/day) group (n=20), a **nicotinic acid** supplemented (100 mg/day) group (n=20), and a control group (n=40). After two months, all pigeons, except 24 in the control. . . again as a P. multiflorum supplemented group and a control group. The results of this study showed that mean serum **cholesterol** levels for both the P. multiflorum supplemented and **nicotinic acid** supplement groups were significantly decreased as compared to the control group. In the continued study of the 24 pigeons, serum **cholesterol** was also significantly decreased in the P. multiflorum supplemented group as compared to the control group. In sum, the study. . .

SUMM Another study of the effects of P. multiflorum on **cholesterol** and related enzymes in rats was conducted by Niou, et al. in 1988. Niou, J., et al., The Protective Effect. . . groups fed a hypercholesterolemic diet including either powdered P. multiflorum or an extract from P. multiflorum showed significantly decreased serum **cholesterol** levels as compared to the group fed the hypercholesterolemic diet alone. Additionally, there were many neutral fat drops in the. . .

SUMM . . . with water (control) or with small, medium or large doses of a P. multiflorum extract. The results showed that plasma HDL-**cholesterol** levels of the three P. multiflorum supplemented groups were increased as compared to the control group. Likewise, the HDL **cholesterol**/total **cholesterol** ratios in the three P. multiflorum supplemented groups were increased after 2-5 weeks. Moreover, plasma **cholesterol** and **cholesterol** esters in the three P. multiflorum supplemented groups were decreased compared to the control group after six weeks. Plasma triglyceride. . .

SUMM In another study, stimulation of the conversion of **cholesterol** to cholic acid in vitro utilizing three concentrations of P. multiflorum was observed by Xu and Li in 1987. The investigation showed that the lowest concentration was the best for stimulating conversion of **cholesterol** to cholic acid. Xu, C. and Li, Y., The Effect of Heshouwu on Hepatic Cell Induced by (3H)-**cholesterol** in Vitro, ACTA Chinese Medicine and Pharmacology 3:39-40 (1987).

DETD . . . highest insulin potentiating activity, a study was conducted concerning the effects of fractions from P. multiflorum on plasma glucose and **cholesterol** in mice fed a hypercholesterolemic diet. The purpose of this study was to test the effects of different fractions of P. multiflorum separated on a Sephadex G-25 column on glucose and **cholesterol** in mice fed hypercholesterolemic diets.

DETD . . . Each combination of fractions was prepared by mixing the appropriate fractions and equal concentrations were maintained. The plasma glucose and **cholesterol** were analyzed using enzymatic methods. Insulin was analyzed by radioimmunoassay.

DETD . . . 3; fraction 1 and 2 and 3; crude extract; or control. All mice were fed a hypercholesterolemic diet with 1.0% **cholesterol** and 0.5% cholic acid. Each mouse was given 100 microliters of fraction(s) or water orally by micropipette daily. Experiments 1. . .

DETD TABLE 3

PLASMA GLUCOSE, INSULIN, AND **CHOLESTEROL** IN MICE SUPPLEMENTED WITH FRACTION 1, 2, OR 3 OF EXTRACT (EXPERIMENT 1).sup.1

Group	Glucose (mg/dl)	Insulin (uU/ml)	**Cholesterol** (mg/dl)
Fract 1	244.8 .+-. 16.2		
		8.5 .+-. 5.0	
			243.6 .+-. 15.2
Fract 2	257.0 .+-. 18.0		
		14.9 .+-. 5.5	
. . .			

DETD TABLE 4

MEAN PLASMA GLUCOSE, INSULIN, AND **CHOLESTEROL** IN MICE SUPPLEMENTED WITH COMBINATIONS OF FRACTIONS FROM EXTRACT (EXPERIMENT 2).sup.1,2

Group	Glucose (mg/dl)	Insulin (uU/ml)	**Cholesterol** (mg/dl)
F1 & 2	194.6 .+-.		
	10.8.sup.a		
		13.9 .+-.	
		2.6.sup.d	
			209.7 .+-. 13.2
F1 & 3	188.3 .+-.		
	11.4.sup.b		
		11.2. . .	

DETD No fraction alone, nor the combinations of fractions, decreased plasma **cholesterol**. In fact, the mean plasma **cholesterol** concentration in mice fed fraction 2 and 3 (240 mg/dl) was significantly (P<0.01) higher than the control group (194 mg/dl). . .

DETD In another study, the effects of fraction 1 on plasma glucose and **cholesterol** in obese mice fed a hypercholesterolemic diet was tested. The purpose of the study was to investigate a possible hypoglycemic. . .

DETD . . . were randomly assigned to two groups: Fraction 1 or control. The mice were fed a casein-based hypercholesterolemic diet containing 1% **cholesterol** and 0.5% cholic acid. Each mouse was given 100 microliters of fraction 1 or water orally by micropipette daily. After. . . a 50% solution) 60 minutes before sacrifice. The mice were anesthetized and exsanguinated by heart puncture. Again, plasma glucose and **cholesterol** were analyzed using enzymatic methods, and insulin was analyzed by radioimmunoassay.

DETD TABLE 5

MEAN VALUE OF GLUCOSE, INSULIN, AND **CHOLESTEROL** IN OBESE MICE SUPPLEMENTED WITH FRACTION 1 OF EXTRACT.sup.1

GROUP	GLUCOSE (MG/DL)	INSULIN (uU/ml)	**CHOLESTEROL** (mg/dl)
FRACTION	393.6 .+-.	72.3	
		63.7 .+-.	22.3
			168.7 .+-. 39.0
CONTROL	417.3 .+-.	36.1	
		79.3 .+-.	25.6
			237.1 .+-.. . .

DETD However, the mean plasma **cholesterol** in the group supplemented with fraction 1 (169.+-.39 mg/dl) was significantly lower (P<0.003) than the control group (237.+-.47 mg/dl) (Table. . .

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 5514382 19960507 <--

AB A daily vitamin and mineral supplement for women comprising vitamin **A, beta**-carotene, niacin, riboflavin, pantothenic acid, pyridoxine, cyanocobalamin, biotin, para-aminobenzoic acid, inositol, choline, vitamin C, vitamin D, vitamin E, vitamin K, boron,. . .

SUMM . . . object of the present invention to provide a new and improved daily vitamin and mineral supplement for women comprising vitamin **A, beta**-carotene, thiamin, niacin, riboflavin, pantothenic acid, pyridoxine, folic acid, cyanocobalamin, biotin, para-aminobenzoic acid, inositol, choline, vitamin C, vitamin D, vitamin E,. . .

DETD . . . as vitamin B3, is included. Niacin is a generic name for a common group of compounds that exhibit niacin activity. **Nicotinic acid** and niacinamide are most commonly used as vitamin supplements. Niacin helps in the production of most of the sex hormones. It dilates blood vessels, lowers **cholesterol** and helps maintain blood circulation. For women under 40 years of age, the recommended daily dosage of niacin is about. . .

DETD . . . is also used as an anti-oxidant. Vitamin C fights infection, reduces inflammation, heals wounds, reduces risks of heart disease, lowers **cholesterol**, reduces risk of lung and stomach and esophageal cancers, reduces cervical epithelial abnormalities (as reflected by pap smears), inhibits N-nitrosamine. . .

DETD . . . a hormone and a vitamin. It can be produced in the skin with help from the sun's rays from a **cholesterol** compound and can also be absorbed from foods in the diet. In the preferred embodiment, for women up to 40. . .

DETD . . . invention and assists in the regulation of glucose metabolism. Chromium is also used in the synthesis of fatty acids and **cholesterol**. Furthermore, chromium assists in transporting proteins, lowers low density lipoprotein (LDL) and raises high density lipoprotein (HDL) blood levels, and. . .

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 5500361 19960319 <--
WO 9310240 19930527 <--
SUMM . . . disease. In the past, it was believed that monounsaturates, in contrast to saturates and polyunsaturates, had no effect on serum **cholesterol** and coronary heart disease risk. Several recent human clinical studies suggest that diets high in monounsaturated fat and low in saturated fat may reduce the "bad" (low-density lipoprotein) **cholesterol** while maintaining the "good" (high-density lipoprotein) **cholesterol** (Mattson et al. Journal of Lipid Research, (1985) 26:194-202; herein incorporated by reference).
SUMM Vegetable oils may play an important role in shifting the balance towards production of "good" **cholesterol**. The specific performance and health attributes of edible oils is determined largely by their fatty acid composition. Most vegetable oils. . .
SUMM . . . in the public art that complete isolation of a plant .beta.-ketoacyl-ACP synthetase II has been accomplished. The partial purification of **a .beta.**-ketoacyl-ACP synthetase II was reported from spinach leaves (Shimakata et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (1982) 79:5808-5812) and oilseed rape (MacKintosh. . .
SUMM Applicants have isolated a nucleic acid fragment that encodes **a .beta.**-ketoacyl-ACP synthetase II and is useful in controlling the composition of fatty acids in oilseed crops.
SUMM . . . total palmitic acid would result from expression of antisense message from the .beta.-ketoacyl-ACP synthetase II gene or sense expression of **a .beta.**-ketoacyl-ACP synthetase II cDNA which is homologous to the endogenous gene (cosuppression).
DETD . . . (grams per Liter):
MS Sulfate 100X Stock
B5 Vitamin Stock
MgSO.sub.4 7H.sub.2 O
37.0 10 g m-inositol
MnSO.sub.4 H.sub.2 O
1.69 100 mg **nicotinic acid**
ZnSO.sub.4 7H.sub.2 O
0.86 100 mg pyridoxine HCl
CuSO.sub.4 5H.sub.2 O
0.0025 1 g thiamine
MS Halides 100X Stock
SB55 (per liter)
CaCl.sub.2 2H.sub.2. . .
DETD . . . the promoter from the alcohol dehydrogenase gene from maize and the 3' region of the nopaline synthase gene to express **a .beta.**-glucuronidase coding region. The .beta.-ketoacylsynthetase II cDNA fragment may be delivered on a second plasmid, pCMOLKS II, described in example 12. . .

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 34 USPATFULL
PI US 5480657 19960102 <--
SUMM . . . residue are in an .alpha.-glycosidic linkage in sucrose. Lactose, the disaccharide of milk, consists of galactose joined to glucose by **a .beta.**1,4-glycosidic linkage. Maltose consists of two glucose units joined by an .alpha.1,4-glycosidic linkage.
SUMM . . . consumption in any form as defined by ingestion of carbohydrates unused by the body may eventually lead to elevated serum **cholesterol** and triglycerides. As previously discussed, however, the present invention has now found that the rise in serum lipids associated with. . .
SUMM . . . a steady stream of available glucose for continuous, prolonged energy. Chromium also acts to control blood lipids, lowering harmful LDL **cholesterol** and increasing beneficial HDL **cholesterol**.
SUMM The strong potentiation of insulin in vitro has been found to depend

upon the coordination of **nicotinic acid** to chromium.
This has been shown by the ineffectiveness of other pyridine carboxylic acid derivatives, such as picolinic acid, as. . .

SUMM Research has shown that elevated serum **cholesterol** and triglycerides associated with excess sugar/carbohydrate consumption is related to a specific mineral deficiency. Thus, a mineral agent may be. . .

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 5470858 19951128 <--

SUMM . . . there are meant the positional isomers of the pridine carboxylic acid, among which more preferred are 3-pyridin carboxylic acid or **nicotinic acid**, pyrazin-carboxylic acid, 2-furan-carboxylic acid and the like.

SUMM R.sub.5 is a hydrogen atom or **a .beta** .-D-ribofuranosytic radical in which both the primary hydroxyl group at 5' and the two secondary hydroxyl groups at 2' and 3'. . .

SUMM . . . of formula II and III wherein R.sub.3 is an amino group, R.sub.4 is hydrogen group, R.sub.5 is hydrogen atom or **a . beta**.-D-ribofuranosil radical in which the hydroxyl groups can be substituted as previously discussed, R is as above defined, X is sulphur. . .

SUMM R.sub.2 is a hydrogen atom or **a .beta** .-D-ribofuranosyl radical wherein the primary hydroxyl group and/or the two secondary hydroxylic groups can be derivatized

DETD . . . are characterized by a hypolipemizing activity. This activity takes place through the reduction of the plasma concentration of the total **cholesterol** as the result of the diminution of the very low density lipoproteins (VLDL) and low density lipoproteins (LDL) as well as of the simultaneous increase of the high density lipoproteins (HDL). To these effects on the different **cholesterol** fractions a hypotriglyceridemizing activity.

DETD The lipoproteins are circulating complexes consisting of plasma lipids, including **cholesterol** and triglycerides, and of particular proteins, called apoproteins, which are peculiar for each lipoprotein. The main classes of these lipoproteins. . .

DETD The hyperlipoproteinaemie are conditions in which the concentration of lipoproteins carrying on the **cholesterol** and the triglycerides in the plasma exceeds the normal limits and are the biochemical evidence of a number of pathologies. . . liproteic classes and clinical evidences of atherosclerosis. More particularly evidences have been found of a positive relationship between the LDL **cholesterol** plasma concentration and the development of coronary diseases, as well as of a negative relationship between the levels of HDL **cholesterol** and the risk of coronary pathologies (Circulation, 80, 1989, pag. 719-723).

DETD Likewise the LDL **cholesterol**, also high plasma concentrations of triglycerides are reported as a risk parameter for the atherosclerosis development (Drugs, 40 (Suppl. 1).1990,. . .

DETD . . . above considerations it is evident that a hypolipemizing compound capable of reducing both the concentration of the LDL+VLDL fraction of **cholesterol** as well as the triglycerides concentration and simultaneously increase the plasma levels of the HDL fraction of **cholesterol** is to be considered as an agent endowed with a remarkable therapeutical potentiality in the treatment of hyperlipaemia.

DETD

hydrogenated coconut oil	24%
cholesterol	1%
cholic acid	1%
casein and vitamins	20%

mineral salts 4%
corn oil 1%
sucrose 49%

DETD . . . serum lipids attained very high values which, in the control group, was four times the normal values for the total **cholesterol** and the triglycerides.

DETD

cholesterol 0.5%
cholic acid 0.5%
casein and vitamins 21.0%

DETD . . . get values of the serum lipids from 2 to 3 times higher than the normal values both for the total **cholesterol** and for the triglycerides.

DETD The determination of the triglycerides, of the total **cholesterol** and of the **cholesterol** associated to the HDL has been effected by means of a commercial enzymatic kit. The concentration of the **cholesterol** associated to VLDL+LDL has been determined by difference between total **cholesterol** and HDL.

DETD TABLE 1

Example	Dose mg/kg n.sup.o	Total **Cholesterol**	Triglycerides	**Cholesterol** Hepatic	**Cholesterol** HDL	**Cholesterol** VLDL + LDL	Triglycerides index*
1	100	-27,6	-5,7	+2,6	-6,1		-8,5
	300	-18,4	-5,2	+17,9	-6,4		-2,5
2	100.	.	.				

DETD TABLE 2

15 days treatment

Example	Dose mg/kg n.sup.o	Total **Cholesterol**	Triglycerides	**Cholesterol** Hepatic	**Cholesterol** HDL	**Cholesterol** VLDL + LDL	Triglycerides index*
2	50	-0,2	-13,1	-24,5	-12,0		+3,5
	100	-18,7	-12,9	-0,4	-14,0		-4,5
6	50.	.	.				

DETD . . . of the present invention are characterized by a very interesting hypolipaemizing activity since it influences both the triglycerides and the **cholesterol** and, as regards the latter parameter, cause both the fraction related to the HDL and the fraction related to VLDL. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . is a hydroxy group in keto-enolic equilibrium, and R.sub.4 is an amino group, R.sub.5 is is a hydrogen atom or **a beta**

-D-ribofuranosyl radical wherein the hydroxy groups are unsubstituted or substituted as above described, R is as above defined and X and. . . . . to claim 4, wherein R.sub.3 is an amino group, R.sub.4 is a hydrogen atom, R.sub.5 is a hydrogen atom or **a beta** -D-ribofuranosyl radical wherein the hydroxy groups are unsubstituted or substituted as above described, R is as above defined and X and. . .

L3 ANSWER 23 OF 34 USPATFULL
PI US 5451677 19950919 <--
AB . . . in the treatment of Type II diabetes and obesity. The compounds can also be used to lower triglyceride levels and **cholesterol** levels or raise high density lipoprotein levels or to decrease gut motility. In addition, the compounds can be used to. . . methods for the use of the compounds in the treatment of diabetes and obesity and for lowering triglyceride levels and **cholesterol** levels or raising high density lipoprotein levels or for increasing gut motility are also disclosed.
SUMM . . . stimulation, while bronchodilation and smooth muscle relaxation typically result from .beta..sub.2 stimulation. Adipocyte lipolysis was initially thought to be solely **a** .**beta**..sub.1 -mediated process. However, more recent results indicate that the receptor-mediating lipolysis is atypical in nature. These atypical receptors, later called. . .
SUMM In addition the compounds of the present invention lower triglyceride levels and **cholesterol** levels and raise high density lipoprotein levels and are therefore of use in combatting medical conditions wherein such lowering (and. . .
SUMM Accordingly, in another aspect the present invention provides a method of lowering triglyceride and/or **cholesterol** levels and/or increasing high density lipoprotein levels which comprises administering, to an animal in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount. . . use in the treatment of atherosclerosis and related conditions, for example fibrates such as clofibrate, bezafibrate and gemfibrozil; inhibitors of **cholesterol** biosynthesis such as HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors for example lovastatin, simvastatin and pravastatin; inhibitors of **cholesterol** absorption for example beta-sitosterol and (acyl CoA:**cholesterol** acyltransferase) inhibitors for example melinamide; anion exchange resins for example cholestyramine, colestipol or a dialkylaminoalkyl derivatives of a cross-linded dextran; nicotinyl alcohol, **nicotinic acid** or a salt thereof; vitamin E; and thyromimetics.
SUMM . . . been proposed that the motility of non-sphincteric smooth muscle contraction is mediated by activity at .beta..sub.3 adrenoreceptors. The availability of **a** .**beta**..sub.3 specific agonist, with little activity at .beta..sub.1 and .beta..sub.2 receptors will assist in the pharmacologic control of intestinal motility without. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
13. A method for lowering triglyceride levels and **cholesterol** levels of raising high density lipoprotein levels which comprises administering to a patient needing lower triglyceride and **cholesterol** levels or higher high density lipoprotein levels an effective amount of a compound of claim 1.

18. A composition for the treatment of diabetes or obesity or for lowering triglyceride or **cholesterol** levels or increasing high density lipoprotein levels or for decreasing gut motility or for reducing neurogenic intimation or for treating. . .

L3 ANSWER 24 OF 34 USPATFULL
PI US 5362732 19941108 <--
SUMM In nucleotides, the pentose is joined to the base by **a** .

beta.-N-glycosyl bond between carbon atom 1 of the pentose and nitrogen atom 9 of the purine bases or nitrogen atom 1. . .

SUMM . . . administered with other known hypolipidemic agents to enhance or supplement their efficacy. Exemplary of such other known hypolipidemic agents are **nicotinic acid**, clofibrate, gemfibrozil, probucol, cholestyramine, colestipol, compactin, mevinolin, choloxin, neomycin, and beta-sitosterol.

DETD . . . 16, blood was obtained by tail vein bleeding, and the serum was separated by centrifugation for 3 minutes. The serum **cholesterol** levels were determined by a modification of the Liebermann-Burchard reaction (Ness et al., Clin. Chim. Acta. 10, 229-237 (1964)). Serum. . .

DETD TABLE 4

Hypolipidemic Activity in CF.sub.1
Mice at 8 mg/kg/day I.P.

	Percent of Control Serum **Cholesterol**	Serum Triglycerides	
(N = 6)	Day 9	Day 16	Day 16
Control	100 .+-. 6	100 .+-. 5	100 .+-. 7

Compound		
1	90. . .	

L3 ANSWER 25 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 5126348 19920630 <--

SUMM This invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising vasodilators, such as **nicotinic acid** (niacin), which affect the blood vessels of the gastrointestinal tract to enhance the bioavailability of the pharmaceutically active compounds present. . .

SUMM . . . as increasing the bioavailability of rectally administered insulin and other drugs. EPO Publication 65450 reports enhanced bioavailability of nifedipine with **a beta**-blocker. EPO Publication 164588 reports solid dihydropyridine formulations with good bioavailability containing a sparingly soluble dihydropyridine derivative with a readily water. . .

SUMM **Nicotinic acid** (niacin) is a known vasodilator which causes hyperemia in many parts of the body, including the mucous membrane of the stomach. See L. Condorelli (1964), "**Nicotinic Acid** in the Therapy of the Cardiovascular Apparatus," Niacin in Vascular Disorders and Hvoeremia, R. Altschul (ed.), pp. 162-164. However, its effects on bioavailability have not previously been reported. **Nicotinic acid** is a component of Card-Colaldon.RTM. (Hoechst Corporation), which contains 0.125 mg digoxin, 400 mg pentifylline and 100 mg of **nicotinic acid**. This formulation is provided in a sustained-release tablet containing the **nicotinic acid** and pentifylline in the core, with the digoxin coated onto the tablet core. **Nicotinic acid** in high doses (3-6 g/day), has been used as a cardiovascular drug. See Svedmyr, N. et al. (1970), "Dose-response relationship between concentration of free **nicotinic acid** concentration of plasma and some metabolic and circulatory effects after administration of **nicotinic acid** and pentaerythritol tetranicotinate in man," in Metabolic Effects of **Nicotinic Acid** and its Derivatives, Gey, K.F and Carlson, L.A. (eds.), Hans Huber Publishers, pp. 1085-1098). It increases stroke volume of the heart, decreases peripheral vascular resistance and lowers low density lipids and **cholesterol** in the blood. As **nicotinic acid**

is present in the Card-Cosaldon.RTM. formulation in the core of the tablet where it becomes available only after the digoxin. . .

SUMM . . . had the same bioavailability as in an alcoholic solution of digoxin alone. There is no suggestion in this article that **nicotinic acid** is a bioavailability enhancer, nor is any mechanism postulated to explain the bioavailability of digoxin in the tablet formulation.

SUMM **Nicotinic acid** has been tested in combination with sodium bicarbonate to make an effervescing tablet. N.-O Lindberg (1970), "Preparation of effervescent tablets containing **nicotinic acid** and sodium bicarbonate," Acta Pharm. Svecica 7:23-28. This article neither discloses nor suggests the use of **nicotinic acid** as a bioavailability enhancer for drugs, nor a combination of **nicotinic acid** with drugs which must be absorbed into the bloodstream to be active.

SUMM . . . in "Bioavailability Studies of Etofibrate in Rhesus Monkeys," Arnzeim.-Forsch./Drug Res. 35:489-492 reported that the rates and extent of bioavailability of **nicotinic acid** or clofibric acid administered as a mixture were similar to those of these drugs administered alone. Thus, neither drug affected. . .

SUMM **Nicotinic acid** (niacin) is present in commercial vitamin preparations in the form of niacinamides such as niacinamide ascorbate. In the niacinamide form. . . it does not cause the vasodilation or flushing which may be experienced as a side effect to the administration of **nicotinic acid** per se.

Nicotinic acid is a water-soluble B vitamin which is considered relatively harmless even at high dosages. See, e.g., L. R. Mosher (1970), "**Nicotinic Acid** Side Effects and Toxicity: A Review," Amer. J. Psychiat. 126:1290-1297. It increases peripheral blood flow. See, e.g., D.I. Abramson, et al. (1940), "Effect of **Nicotinic Acid** on Peripheral Blood Flow in Man," Am. J. Med. Sci. 200:96-102; R.J. Popkin (I939), "**Nicotinic Acid**, Its Action on the Peripheral Vascular System," Am. Heart J. 18:697-704. It increases heart rate and cardiac output, but has. . . effects on blood pressure, along with being useful in the treatment of a number of other conditions. L. Condorelli (1964) "**Nicotinic Acid** in the Therapy of The Cardiovascular Apparatus," Niacin in Vascular Disorders and Hyperemia, R. Altschul (ed.), pp. 156-207.

SUMM Surprisingly, although the flushing effect of **nicotinic acid** has been found to be reduced by the administration of acetylsalicylic acid (R.G.G. Andersson, et al. (1977), "Studies on the Mechanism of Flush Induced by **Nicotinic Acid**," Acta Pharmacol. et Toxicol. 41:1-10), the bioavailability of aspirin was found in the present invention to be enhanced by administration of **nicotinic acid** therewith. The flushing effect occurs only while the **nicotinic acid** plasma concentration is increasing, and disappears when the concentration reaches a constant level, however the vasodilation effect continues after the flushing has subsided. N. Svedmyr, et al. (1969), "The relationship between the plasma concentration of free **nicotinic acid** and some of its pharmacologic effects in man," Clin. Pharmacol. Therapeut. 10:559-570. Absorption of **nicotinic acid** is not affected by food ingestion. H. Bechgaard and S. Jespersen (1977), "GI Absorption of Niacin in Humans," J. Pharmaceut.. . .

SUMM It is apparent from the foregoing discussion that although vasodilators affecting the gastrointestinal tract, such as **nicotinic acid**, have been used alone or as components of pharmaceutical preparations for administration to patients, there has been no recognition in. . . for rapid release and absorption into the bloodstream of drugs through the gastrointestinal tract via passive diffusion, such vasodilators, e.g., **nicotinic acid**, act to enhance the bioavailability of other drugs.

SUMM The most preferred embodiment of this invention comprises theophylline as the pharmaceutically active compound and **nicotinic acid** (niacin) as the vasodilator. Other preferred embodiments include combinations of **nicotinic acid** with painkillers such as aspirin, ibuprofen and acetaminophen. Further embodiments include combinations of **nicotinic acid** with phenytoin, verapamil and antihistamines. Other pharmaceutically active compounds known to the art which are suitable for use in acute. . . the art, such as reserpine, may also be used, as may precursor compounds such as pentaerythritoltetranicotinate (Niceritrol) which hydrolizes to **nicotinic acid** in the stomach. R. Brattsand and L. Harthon (1975), "Plasma Levels of **Nicotinic Acid** Compounds in Niceritrol-Treated Rabbits," Acta Pharmacol. Toxicol. 36:203-214.

SUMM In a preferred embodiment, the vasodilator, preferably **nicotinic acid,** comprises a layer around a core of the pharmaceutically active compound in an oral dosage preparation.

DRWD . . . 1 is a graph showing theophylline blood levels as a function of time after administration, comparing theophylline in combination with **nicotinic acid** with theophylline alone.

DETD . . . minimum effective amounts to amounts causing toxicity or undesirable side effects which outweigh the beneficial effects of the drugs. The **nicotinic acid** may be used in any effective amount. As is known to the art, high dosages up to 6 grams per day of **nicotinic acid** are tolerated. It may be desirable to minimize the flushing effect which occurs at about 100 mg -150 mg. However,. . . the placebo effect of the composition. In the preferred embodiment of this invention, using theophylline as the active pharmaceutical and **nicotinic acid** as the bioavailability enhancer, the preferred dosage of theophylline is between about 100 mg and about 450 mg, and of **nicotinic acid** is between about 10 mg and about 100 mg, and more preferably between about 20 mg and about 100 mg. When aspirin and **nicotinic acid** are used, the preferred dosage of aspirin is between about 80 mg and about 650 mg, and the preferred dosage of **nicotinic acid** is between about 10 mg and about 100 mg. When acetaminophen and **nicotinic acid** are used, the preferred dosage of acetaminophen is between about 80 mg and about 500 mg, and the preferred dosage of **nicotinic acid** is between about 0 mg and about 100 mg. When phenytoin and **nicotinic acid** are used, the preferred dosage of phenytoin is between about 30 mg and about 100 mg, and the preferred dosage of **nicotinic acid** is between about 10 mg and about 100 mg. When verapamil and **nicotinic acid** are used, the preferred dosage of verapamil is between about 40 mg and about 120 mg, and the preferred dosage of **nicotinic acid** is between about 10 mg and about 100 mg.

DETD Vasodilators which affect the blood vessels of the GI tract are known to the art and include **nicotinic acid** (niacin), nicotinyl alcohol which oxidizes to **nicotinic acid,** pentaerythritoltetra nicotinate, which hydrolyzes to **nicotinic acid** in the stomach, and reserpine. Vasodilators are discussed in Nickerson, M. (1975), "Vasodilator Drugs," in The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics,. . . 727-743. Preferably, the vasodilator and dosage used are selected so as to minimize effect on blood pressure or heart rate. **Nicotinic acid** is preferred for its minimal effects on blood pressure and heart rate and for its lack of toxicity in the recommended dosage ranges. **Nicotinic acid** is also preferred because it is a vitamin required by the body. For acute situations such as asthmatic attacks, where rapid relief is essential, dosages of **nicotinic acid** are preferably about 100 mg. Preferred dosage ranges for use in less acute

situations are those which enhance bioavailability without. . .

DETD **Nicotinic Acid** and Theophylline

DETD . . . first blood draw. Controls were done several days later using the same patient, with the same amount of Slophyllin without **nicotinic acid** using the same procedures. The results shown in Table 1 demonstrate that the blood levels for theophylline reached an effective. . .

DETD **Nicotinic Acid** and Acetylsalicylic Acid

DETD One 325 mg aspirin tablet was triturated with one 100 mg **nicotinic acid** tablet in mortar and pestle, encapsulated and administered to a human being by mouth. Venous blood samples were taken at. . . fluorescence units as determined by spectrofluorometer. Results are set forth in Table 3. These results show that within 15 minutes, **nicotinic acid** increases the aspirin blood levels by 28% over aspirin alone, and after one hour by 170%.

DETD TABLE 3

	Time After Administration (Min.)				
	0	15	30	45	60
Aspirin plus **nicotinic acid** (Fluor. units)	.002	.115	.282	.349	.776
Aspirin (Flour. units)	.010	.090	.145	.230	.288

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . in a form designed for rapid dissolution of said theophylline and nicotine acid and absorption into the bloodstream, wherein said **nicotinic acid** is present in an amount sufficient to enhance to bioavailability of said theophylline.

L3 ANSWER 26 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 5081136 19920114 <--

SUMM . . . particularly, it relates to compounds having anti-atherosclerotic activity as inhibitors of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase (HMG-CoA reductase), the rate controlling enzyme in **cholesterol** biosynthesis.

SUMM . . . can contain an association of a compound of formula I with another active ingredient. For this purpose, bile acid sequesterings, **nicotinic acid** derivatives and **cholesterolacyltransferase** (ACAT) inhibitors are particularly suitable.

DETD . . . water (3.times.750 .mu.l) directly into vials containing 10 ml of "Picofluor-40.RTM." (Packard). The radioactivity of the samples was measured by **a beta**-counter series 400 (Packard). The so calculated IC.sub.50 values showed that the compounds of formula I, object of the present invention,. . .

L3 ANSWER 27 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 4774325 19880927 <--

AB . . . hydroxy group possibly in the corresponding keto tautomeric form, R.sub.1 is hydrogen or an amino group, R.sub.2 is hydrogen or **a .beta.**-D-ribofuranosyl radical wherein the primary hydroxy group and/or the two secondary hydroxy groups may be derivatized, R.sub.3 is an optionally substituted. . .

SUMM . . . hydroxy group possibly in the corresponding keto tautomeric form, R.sub.1 is hydrogen or an amino group, R.sub.2 is hydrogen or **a beta**-D-ribofuranosyl group wherein the primary

hydroxy group at the 5'-position may be replaced by an acyloxy group, wherein the acyl moiety. . .

SUMM . . . the present invention comprises those compounds of formula I where R is amino, R.sub.1 is hydrogen, R.sub.2 is hydrogen or **a beta**-D-ribofuranosyl radical where the hydroxy groups may be derivatized as seen before, R.sub.3 is an optionally substituted aryl residue and X. . .

DETD A solution of 5-chloro-**nicotinic acid** ethyl ester (3.08 g, 16.6 mmoles) and glycidol (1.26 g, 17 mmoles) in anhydrous dimethylformamide (40 ml) is added dropwise. . .

DETD The starting 5-chloro-**nicotinic acid** ethyl ester in its turn is obtained from 5-hydroxy-**nicotinic acid** ethyl ester through reaction with PCl.sub.5 /POCl.sub.3 according to conventional methods.

DETD . . . the different types of lipoproteins that circulate in plasma as, with exception of free fatty acids, all other lipids (essentially **cholesterol** and tryglycerides with minor amounts of phospholipids and fatty acid esters form complexes with proteins differing in composition, size and. . .

DETD Furthermore, while on the one hand there is unequivocal evidence for an association between **cholesterol** concentrations in plasma (which closely correlate with the concentrations of LDL in plasma LDL in plasma since 60 to 75% of the total **cholesterol** in plasma is normally transported in association with this lipoprotein) and the development of coronary heart disease (Circulation, 58, (1978),. . .

DETD **cholesterol**--1%,

DETD . . . the control animals showed an increase in triglycerides of about 3-4 times over the baseline value, an increase in total **cholesterol** of about 8-10 times over the baseline value, while **cholesterol** associated to HDL showed a reduction to 1/3 of the normal values.

DETD . . . of a possible hepatomegaly and for further possible analyses. To determine triglycerides, as well as for the determination of total **cholesterol**, a commercially available enzymatic diagnostic test has been employed. For the determination of the HDL associated **cholesterol**, the fractional precipitation of the lipoproteins has been accomplished by means of a magnesium chloride solution and phosphotungstic acid.

DETD

Compound of example No.	total tryglycerides	**cholesterol** HDL	Weight of the liver
1	-22	-43 +44	-3
2	-26	-28 +27	+3
3	-8	+3 -3	0
4	+5	-15 +22	-5
5	-15. . .		

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . amino, hydroxyl or keto group, R.sub.1 is a hydrogen atom or an amino group, R.sub.2 is a hydrogen atom or **a beta** -D-ribofuranosyl radical wherein the primary hydroxyl group at C-5' may be replaced by an acyloxy group, wherein the acyl may be. . .

L3 ANSWER 28 OF 34 USPATFULL

TI Increasing HDL-**cholesterol** levels with phenylethylamine derivatives

PI US 4472436 19840918 <--

AB High density lipoprotein (HDL) levels in serum **cholesterol** are increased by orally administering phenylethylamine derivatives having

the structural formula ##STR1## wherein R.sub.1 is a member selected from the. . .

SUMM This invention relates to a method of increasing high density lipoprotein (HDL)-**cholesterol** levels in serum. In particular it relates to methods of increasing serum HDL-**cholesterol** levels by use of certain phenylethylamine derivatives.

SUMM Much effort has been made to correct CAD risk factors including weight reduction, hypertension control, exercise, low **cholesterol** and saturated fat diet, smoking reduction, and lipid reducing agents. Lipid lowering products have been used in hyperlipoproteinemias in order. . . listed in U.S. Pat. No. 3,148,114. In addition, several synthetic hypolipidemic agents are now available, namely, clofibrate, D-thyrozine, cholestyramine, and **nicotinic acid** [(Levy & Frederickson, Postgraduate Medicine 47, 130 (1970)].

SUMM High density lipoprotein (HDL)-**cholesterol** concentration has been found to be the best serum predictor of coronary artery disease (CAD). High levels of HDL are. . . low risk of CAD and low levels with a high risk of CAD. High density lipoprotein appears to be the **cholesterol** "scavenger" of the body--it removes **cholesterol** from cells and carries it to the liver for excretion. Since factors which are associated with protection from coronary artery disease (exercise, alcohol consumption, estrogen, thinness, genetics) are associated with high HLD-**cholesterol** levels, it has been proposed that elevated serum HDL may bring about the protection. In fact, HDL has been called. . .

SUMM . . . have now discovered that certain of the sympathomimetic amines, i.e., those which are Beta receptor stimulants, are capable of increasing HDL-**cholesterol** concentration. Those preferred are the Beta.sub.2 receptor stimulants, as their presently known pharmacologic action is essentially on bronchi and not. . .

DRWD The sole FIGURE of the drawing shows two curves showing the effect on serum HDL-**Cholesterol** of the administration of terbutaline on two patients over a five week period.

DETD . . . particular range. The dosage range desired in this invention is that range necessary to accomplish the desired end of increasing HDL-**cholesterol**, to the extent desired. The increase in HDL-**cholesterol** level desired will not be the same for all patients, but depends on such factors as initial HDL-**cholesterol** level, patient's sex, obesity, cigarette smoking, diet, predominance of one form of lipid over another, etc. The dosage, whether oral. . .

DETD The population that would benefit from a rise in HDL-**cholesterol** concentration is large since 40% of the United States population die of CAD. Subjects that are of particular risk for. . .

DETD After giving informed consent, 15 healthy, nonobese men 23 to 45 years old with normal serum **cholesterol** levels were studied. The subjects were nonsmokers and nonjoggers, and they were asked not to alter habits known to alter. . .

DETD While subjects were fasting, serum was analysed for concentration of **cholesterol** (Levine, J. B. and Zak B.: Automated Determination of Serum **Cholesterol**. Clin Chim Acta. 10:381-4, 1964), triglyceride (Kessler G. and Lederer H.: Flourimetric Measurement of Triglycerides. In: Automation in Analytical Chemistry: Technician Symposia. White Plains, N.Y,: Mediad Inc., 341-4, 1965), and HDL **cholesterol** (Lopes-Virella M. F., Stone P., Ellis S., and Colwell, J., A. **Cholesterol** Determination in High Density Lipoprotein Separated By Three Different Methods. Clin Chem. 23:882-4, 1977). Lipid values corresponded with primary standards prepared by the Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta. Values for LDL **cholesterol** were calculated according to the procedure of Friedewald et al. Friedewald W. T., Levy, R. I., Fredrichson, D. S. Estimation of the Concentration of Low-Density Lipoprotein **Cholesterol** in Plasma, Without Use of The Preparative Ultracentrifuge, Clin. Chem.

18:499-502, 1972. Statistical analysis was conducted by two-factor analysis of. . .

DETD The table below shows that a rise in HDL-**cholesterol** concentration was associated with two weeks of terbutaline administration in 15 subjects. After one week of terbutaline administration, the HDL-**cholesterol** concentration had increased significantly (P<0.005). By the second week, HDL-**cholesterol** levels had risen 10 percent from the base-line value (from 40.8 to 44.9 mg. per deciliter [1.06 to 1.16 mmol per liter]; P<0.005). One week after terbutaline administration was stopped, HLD-**cholesterol** values returned to near the base-line values. Total **cholesterol**, triglyceride, and LDL-**cholesterol** levels did not change significantly throughout the study.

DETD

Serum Lipid and Lipoprotein Levels in 15 Subjects Receiving Terbutaline*

Substance	Base Line	1 week	2 Weeks	1 Week Off
Total **cholesterol**,	149.1 .+-.	146.3 .+-.	147.7 .+-.	150.2 .+-. 17.6
(mg/dl)	17.1	15.9	13.0	
Triglyceride,	109.3 .+-.	104.1 .+-.	105.2 .+-.	111.8 .+-. 36.5
(mg/dl)	35.8	29.4	24.0	
LDL-**cholesterol**,	86.4 .+-.	81.2 .+-.	83.3 .+-.	85.9 .+-. 17.1
(mg/dl)	16.4	17.6	13.9	
HDL-**cholesterol**,	40.8 .+-.	44.2 .+-.	44.9 .+-.	42.7 .+-. 7.0
(mg/dl)	6.2	7.2.sup.+	6.6.sup.+	

*Values are expressed as means of 15 determination .+-.S.D. To convert **cholesterol** values to millimoles per liter, multiply by 0.02586. To convert triglyceride values to millimoles per liter, multiply by .sup.+ P<0.005. . .

DETD . . . to the figure of the drawing there is shown the effect of five weeks of terbutaline administration in two subjects. HDL-**cholesterol** levels rose to a maximum at two weeks and continued to be elevated throughout the period of terbutaline administration. HDL-**cholesterol** returned to base-line values one week after terbutaline administration was stopped.

DETD The study demonstrates that the administration of terbutaline, **a beta**-adrenergic agonist, is associated with a significant rise in HDL-**cholesterol** values. The magnitude of the increase is comparable to that of the rise in HDL-**cholesterol** seen in men who have joined a cardiac rehabilitation program (Erkelens, D. W., et al. High-density Lipoprotein-**Cholesterol** in Survivors of Myocardial Infarction. JAJA 242:2185-9, 1979).

CLM What is claimed is:
1. The method of increasing the high-density-lipoprotein (HDL) **cholesterol** concentration in human serum in a host having a relatively high risk of coronary-artery disease without significantly changing the total **cholesterol**, triglyceride, and LDL-**cholesterol** levels, which method comprises administering to a human host an amount of terbutaline sufficient to increase the HDL concentration to. . .
2. The method of increasing the high-density-lipoprotein (HDL) **cholesterol** concentration in human serum in a host having a relatively high risk of coronary-artery disease without significantly changing the total **cholesterol**, triglyceride, and LDL-**cholesterol** levels according to claim 1 wherein the terbutaline is administered orally and the daily dosage given is sufficient to obtain. . .
3. The method of increasing the high-density-lipoprotein (HDL) **cholesterol** concentration in human serum in a host having a relatively high risk of coronary-artery disease without significantly changing the total **cholesterol**, triglyceride, and LDL-**cholesterol** levels according to claim 2 wherein the daily dosage is between 5 to 15 mgs.

4. The method of increasing the high-density-lipoprotein (HDL) **cholesterol** concentration in human serum in a host having a relatively high risk of coronary-artery disease without significantly changing the total **cholesterol**, triglyceride, and LDL-**cholesterol** levels according to claim 2 wherein the daily dosage is from 0.05 to 0.3 mg. per kg. of body weight.
. . .
5. The method of increasing the high-density-lipoprotein (HDL) **cholesterol** concentration in human serum in a host having a relatively high risk of coronary-artery disease without significantly changing the total **cholesterol**, triglyceride, and LDL-**cholesterol** levels according to claim 1 wherein the terbutaline is administered as terbutaline sulfate.

6. The method of increasing the high-density-lipoprotein (HDL) **cholesterol** concentration in human serum in a host having a relatively high risk of coronary-artery disease without significantly changing the total **cholesterol**, triglyceride, and LDL-**cholesterol** levels according to claim 5 wherein the terbutaline is administered as a 2.5 mg. terbutaline sulfate tablet containing 2.05 mg.. . .
7. The method of increasing the high-density-lipoprotein (HDL) **cholesterol** concentration in human serum in a host having a relatively high risk of coronary-artery disease without significantly changing the total **cholesterol**, triglyceride, and LDL-**cholesterol** levels according to claim 6 wherein such a terbutaline sulfate tablet is administered four times a day.
8. The method of increasing the high-density-lipoprotein (HDL) **cholesterol** concentration in human serum in a host having a relatively high risk of coronary-artery disease without significantly changing the total **cholesterol**, triglyceride, and LDL-**cholesterol** levels according to claim 1 wherein the terbutaline is administered parenterally in daily dosages of from about 0.01 mg. to. . .

L3 ANSWER 29 OF 34 USPATFULL
PI US 4407795 19831004 <--
SUMM . . . Smooth muscle cells migrate from the media into the intima and proliferate. Intimal cells ingest large amounts of lipid (particularly **cholesterol**) and lipid-laden foam cells appear. A large increase

of an extracellular matrix consisting of collagen, acidic mucopolysaccharides (glycosaminoglycans), fibrin, and elastin develops. This matrix traps from the blood and immobilizes low-density lipoprotein and its associated **cholesterol** and **cholesterol** ester. **Cholesterol** is also immobilized within the cells of the arterial wall as **cholesterol** esters by the action of a **cholesterol**-esterifying enzyme present therein. Inhibition of this enzyme, fatty acyl-CoA: **cholesterol** acyl transferase (ACAT), is an important therapeutic characteristic of the compounds of the present invention since this enzyme has been. . .

SUMM **Cholesterol** and other lipids are transported in the blood in the form of lipoproteins of several types divided into classes according. . .

SUMM In the past, attempts to treat atherosclerosis and its sequelae have been confined to lowering the levels of **cholesterol**, phospholipids, or triglycerides in the blood by the oral administration of various substances which have been generally referred to in. . . in U.S. Pat. No. 3,148,114. In addition, several synthetic hypolipidemic agents are now available, namely, clofibrate, probucol, D-thyroxine, cholestyramine, and **nicotinic acid** [Levy & Frederickson, Postgraduate Medicine 47, 130 (1970)]. Although these agents are effective to varying degrees in lowering blood lipids,. . .

SUMM . . . calcium deposition, lowering of the formation of the extracellular matrix and its trapping of very low-density lipoproteins, decreased immobilization of **cholesterol** in the form of ester from this trapping as well as from **cholesterol**-esterification by an arterial enzyme inhibited by this compound, and decrease of both the area and the thickness of the plaque,. . .

SUMM The inclusion compound contains about 8% p-phexadecylamino benzoic acid sodium salt, corresponding to **a .beta** .-cyclodextrin/p-hexadecylamino benzoic acid sodium salt molar ratio of about 4:1. The formation of a true inclusion compound is indicated by a. . .

L3 ANSWER 30 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 4288452 19810908 <--

SUMM . . . maleic acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, 2-phenyl-propionic acid, citric acid, gluconic acid, ascorbic acid, **nicotinic acid**, isonicotinic acid, methane- or ethane-sulphonic acid, ethanedisulphonic acid, 2-hydroxyethanesulphonic acid, benzenesulphonic acid, p-toluenesulphonic acid or naphthalene-mono- and -disulphonic acids. The. . .

SUMM . . . Some of the compounds display a cardioselective action. Moreover, they effect an advantageous peripheral vasodilation. Furthermore, effects which lower the **cholesterol** level and lower the triglyceride level also arise and these can be determined on rats by the methods described by. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

4. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of a compound of claim 1 effective as **a .beta**.-receptor blocker and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

. . . of achieving blockage of .beta.-receptors in mammals which comprises administering an amount of a compound of claim 1 effective as **a .beta**.-receptor blocker.

L3 ANSWER 31 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 4188403 19800212 <--

SUMM In Formula I and the other formulae herein, an .alpha.-position bond is indicated by a dotted line and **a .beta**.-position bond by an unbroken line. Bonds which may be in the .alpha.- or

.beta.-position are indicated by a wavy line.

SUMM . . . maleic acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, benzoic acid, salicycic acid, 2-phenyl-propionic acid, citric acid, gluconic acid, ascorbic acid, **nicotinic acid**, isonicotinic acid, methane- or ethane-sulphonic acid, ethane-disulphonic acid, 2-hydroxyethane-sulphonic acid, benzene-sulphonic acid, p-toluene-sulphonic acid, naphthalene-mono- and disulphonic acids or lauryl-sulphuric. . .

SUMM . . . Formula I, for example, water, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, polyethylene, glycols, glycerol triacetate, gelatine, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, talc, vaseline, **cholesterol**. For oral administration, there are suitable tablets, dragees, capsules, syrups, juices or drops; for rectal administration suppositories; for parentereal administration. . .

L3 ANSWER 32 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 4052421 19771004 <--

SUMM . . . substituted as indicated above for benzoic acid; and heterocyclic acids, for example furane-2-carboxylic acid, 5-tert.-butylfurane-2-carboxylic acid, 5-bromofurane-2-carboxylic acid, thiophene-2-carboxylic acid, **nicotinic acid** or isonicotinic acid, 3-(4-pyridyl)-propionic acid, and pyrrole-2- or -3 -carboxylic acids which are optionally substituted by lower alkyl radicals, but. . .

SUMM . . . as, for example, water, gelatine, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, talc, vegetable oils, benzyl alcohols, gum, polyalkylene glycols, white petroleum jelly, **cholesterol** and other known excipients for medicaments. The pharmaceutical preparations can be in a solid form, for example as tablets, dragees. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . to claim 1, characterised in that a steroid compound of the formula II wherein R.sub.1a denotes the ethylenedioxy group, or **a** . **beta**.-oriented lower alkanoyloxy group together with a hydrogen atom, is used as the starting material.

L3 ANSWER 33 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 3909357 19750930 <--

SUMM . . . intervene at certain points in the biosynthesis of cardenolides. Thus, in Digitalis callus cultures, there is missing, for example, the "**cholesterol** side chain cleaving enzyme" which, in the normal plants, is responsible for the breakdown of **cholesterol** to the cardenolide precursor pregnenolone.

SUMM . . . from 5.alpha.-H-pregnan-3.beta.-ol-20-one. Therefore, it has also not been possible to stimulate the tissue culture, by the addition of cardenolide precursors **cholesterol** or progesterone, for the production of cardenolides. Furthermore, it is known that callus cultures of Digitalis purpurea can convert added. . .

SUMM . . . or after the action of weak bases for splitting off the acetyl radicals and after splitting off the glucose with **a** . **beta**.-glucosidase, whereby there is obtained the readily separable two-component mixture of digitoxin and digoxin, by multiplicative partitioning or by adsportion chromatography. . .

DETD . . . salt of ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid and 5.57 g. ferrous sulfate heptahydrate per liter, 100 mg. myoinositol, 2 mg. glycine, 5 mg. **nicotinic acid**, 0.5 mg. pyridoxine hydrochloride, 0.5 mg. thiamine hydrochloride, 0.5 mg. folic acid, 0.05 mg. biotin, 20 g. saccharose and 300. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

14. Process as claimed in claim 12 wherein the organic solvent extract is treated with **a** .**beta**.-glucosidase to split off glucose.

L3 ANSWER 34 OF 34 USPATFULL

PI US 3669956 19720613 <--

DETD . . . activities, all the compounds being also physiologically compatible. In addition, these compounds also exhibit bacteriostatic, bactericidal, antiprotozoal, diuretic, blood-sugar-lowering, choleretic, **cholesterol**-level-lowering, and radiation-protective effects.

DETD h. **a .beta.**-keto acid derivative of Formula 9

DETD . . . tartaric acid, malic acid, aminocarboxylic acids, sulfamic acid, benzoic acid, salicyclic acid, phenylpropionic acid, citric acid, gluconic acid, ascorbic acid, **nicotinic acid**, isonicotinic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanedisulfonic acid, .beta.-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, naphthalene-mono- and -disulfonic acids, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, hydrohalic acids,. . .

DETD . . . with the novel compounds, such as, for example, water, vegetable oils, polyethylene glycols, gelatin, lactose, amylose, magnesium stearate, talc, vaseline, **cholesterol**, etc.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 21 USPATFULL
PI US 4866090 19890912 <--
SUMM . . . limiting cholesterol biosynthesis via inhibiting the enzyme, HMG CoA reductase. These agents include the natural fermentation products, such as mevastatin, **lovastatin** and pravastatin, and semisynthetic analogs, such as simvastatin. These compounds have the following chemical structural formulae: ##STR2##

SUMM Recently, MEVACOR.RTM., which contains **lovastatin** as the active agent, was approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use as an antihypercholesterolemic drug.

SUMM . . . analogs and homologs of these compounds have been described in the patent literature. U.S. Pat. No. 4,444,784 discloses analogs of **lovastatin** which possess polyhydronaphthyl moieties and various 8-acyloxy groups attached thereto. U.S. Pat. No. 4,661,483 also discloses analogs of **lovastatin** wherein the 8-acyloxy group has been elaborated. Additionally, co-pending U.S. applications Ser. Nos. 859,513, 859,525, 859,530, 859,534, and 859,535 all filed on May 5, 1986, disclose further analogs of **lovastatin** which have functionalized 8-acyloxy groups. All of the **lovastatin** analogs, including simvastatin, which contain a 6-methyl group, have that substituent in the natural 6.alpha. (axial) configuration.

SUMM Co pending U.S. patent application, Ser. No. 048,136 filed May 15, 1987, discloses compounds which are analogs of **lovastatin** and related compounds which possess a hydroxymethyl group, acyloxymethyl group, carbamoyloxymethyl group, a carboxy group, an alkoxycarbonyl group or a. . .

SUMM Co pending U.S. patent application, Ser. No. 092,354 filed Sept. 2, 1987, discloses compounds which are analogs of **lovastatin** and related compounds which possess a methyl group in the 6-position in the 6.beta. stereochemical position.

SUMM . . . which are HMG--CoA reductase inhibitors and are useful as antihypercholesterolemic agents. Specifically the compounds of this invention are analogs of **lovastatin** and related compounds which are gem-disubstituted in the 6-position of the polyhydronaphthyl moiety. Additionally, pharmaceutical compositions of these novel compounds,. . .

10/086 398

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NEWS 29	Mar 24	Additional information for trade-named substances without structures available in REGISTRY
NEWS 30	Apr 11	Display formats in DGENE enhanced
NEWS 31	Apr 14	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 32	Apr 17	Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 33	Apr 21	Indexing from 1947 to 1956 being added to records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 34	Apr 21	New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS 35	Apr 28	RDISCLOSURE now available on STN
NEWS 36	May 05	Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names added to PHAR
NEWS 37	May 15	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS 38	May 15	Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
NEWS 39	May 16	CHEMREACT will be removed from STN
NEWS 40	May 19	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA
NEWS 41	May 19	RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 42	Jun 06	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to CBNB
NEWS 43	Jun 06	PASCAL enhanced with additional data

```
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```

```
=> s lovastatin
L1         1922 LOVASTATIN

=> s l1 and PD<1990
       1343302 PD<1990
                  (PD<19900000)
L2           21 L1 AND PD<1990

=> s l2 and pd<1988
       1154011 PD<1988
                  (PD<19880000)
L3            0 L2 AND PD<1988

=> s l2 and pd<1989
       1239600 PD<1989
                  (PD<19890000)
L4            2 L2 AND PD<1989

=> d l4 1-2 bib, kwic

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 2  USPATFULL
AN     88:69026  USPATFULL
TI     Organic acids as catalysts for the erosion of polymers
IN     Zentner, Gaylen M., Lawrence, KS, United States
       Himmelstein, Kenneth J., Irvine, CA, United States
       Pogany, Stefano A., Lawrence, KS, United States
       Ringeisen, Cheryl, Olathe, KS, United States
PA     Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI     US 4780319              19881025                              <--
AI     US 1987-33565           19870403 (7)
RLI    Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-752436, filed on 8 Jul 1985,
       now abandoned
DT     Utility
FS     Granted
EXNAM  Primary Examiner: Griffin, Ronald W.
LREP   Polk, Manfred, Sudol, Michael C.
CLMN   Number of Claims: 11
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 759
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI     US 4780319              19881025                              <--
SUMM   . . . rafoxinide, dactinomycin, asparaginase, nalorphine, rifamycin,
       carbamezepine, metaraminol bitartrate, allopurinol, probenecid,
       diethylpropion, dihydrogenated ergot alkaloids, nystatin, pentazocine,
       phenylpropanolamine, phenylephrine, pseudoephedrine, trimethoprim,
       lovastatin, mevinolin, and ivermectin.

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 2  USPATFULL
AN     88:69018  USPATFULL
TI     Antihypercholesterolemic tri-yne carbonates
IN     Onishi, Janet, Mountainside, NJ, United States
       Greenspan, Michael, New York, NY, United States
PA     Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI     US 4780311              19881025                              <--
AI     US 1987-53973           19870526 (7)
DT     Utility
FS     Granted
EXNAM  Primary Examiner: Meyers, Albert T.; Assistant Examiner: Kearse, R.
LREP   Parr, Richard S., Pfeiffer, Hesna
CLMN   Number of Claims: 9
```

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 530
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 4780311 19881025 <--
SUMM (a) The enzyme was prepared from the livers of Sprague Dawley rats treated one week with 0.075% **lovastatin** in the diet to induce the enzyme. Acetoacetyl-coenzyme A thiolase was purified through the DEAE-Cellulose step essentially as described by. . .

=> s oxidosqualene cyclase
66 OXIDOSQUALENE
5608 CYCLASE
L5 28 OXIDOSQUALENE CYCLASE
(OXIDOSQUALENE(W)CYCLASE)

=> s l5 and PD<1996
2009377 PD<1996
(PD<19960000)
L6 8 L5 AND PD<1996

=> s l5 and PD<1995
1890718 PD<1995
(PD<19950000)
L7 8 L5 AND PD<1995

=> D L7 1-8 BIB, KWIC

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 94:84265 USPATFULL
TI Piperidyl sulfonamides and sulfoxamides as inhibitors of cholesterol biosynthesis
IN Wannamaker, Marion W., West Chester, OH, United States
VanSickle, William A., Cincinnati, OH, United States
Moore, William R., Fairfield, OH, United States
PA Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc., Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5350758 19940927 <--
AI US 1992-993497 19921218 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-910604, filed on 8 Jul 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Cintins, Marianne M.; Assistant Examiner: Spivack, Phyllis G.
LREP Barney, Charlotte L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 833
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5350758 19940927 <--
SUMM . . . in the biogenesis of cholesterol. This conversion occurs in two steps. Squalene epoxidase catalyzes the conversion of squalene to (3S)-2,3-oxidosqualene. **Oxidosqualene cyclase** then converts (3S)-2,3-oxidosqualene to lanosterol. Lanosterol is converted through a number of subsequent enzymatic steps to cholesterol. Inhibition of squalene epoxidase decreases the amount of oxidosqualene available for conversion to cholesterol. Inhibition of **oxidosqualene cyclase** decreases the amount of lanosterol available for conversion to cholesterol. Inhibition of

squalene epoxidase and/or **oxidosqualene cyclase** thus results in a decrease in the amount of cholesterol synthesized and ultimately causes a lowering of cholesterol in the. . .

SUMM The novel piperidyl amides sulfonamides and sulfoxamides of the present invention are inhibitors of squalene epoxidase and/or **oxidosqualene cyclase**. These compounds thus inhibit cholesterol biosynthesis and are useful in lowering blood cholesterol in patients in need thereof.

DETD . . . scraped from the TLC plates and counted for .sup.3 H-radioactivity in a scintillation counter. An IC.sub.50 for squalene epoxidase and **oxidosqualene cyclase** is calculated.

DETD . . . with a flow-through scintillation counter connected in series with the HPLC column. An IC.sub.50 is calculated for squalene epoxidase and **oxidosqualene cyclase** based on the radioactivity in controls and samples.

DETD **Oxidosqualene cyclase** is purified from rat liver microsomes by the sequential methods of: 1) solublization with the detergent lauryl maltoside and 2). . . Compounds are tested to determine their ability to inhibit the conversion of squalene monoepoxide to lanosterol catalyzed by the purified **oxidosqualene cyclase**. The reaction mixture (final volume, 200 .mu.L), contains potassium phosphate buffer (50mM, pH 7.4), Na.sub.2 EDTA (500 .mu.M), Tween (80 (0.1%), [3H]squalene monoepoxide (10 .mu.M of the racemic mixture, 50Ci/mol), test compound (10 .mu.M) and purified **oxidosqualene cyclase** (50 .mu.g). The reagents, prior to mixing are equilibrated at 37.degree. C. for 10 minutes. The reaction is initiated by. . . a C.sub.18 reverse phase column eluted isocratically with 3.6% water in methanol. Radioactivity is quantitated using an in-line scintillation counter. **Oxidosqualene cyclase** activity is expressed as the percent inhibition of **oxidosqualene cyclase** activity at 10 .mu.M test compound (I.sub.10 values).

DETD Table 1 provides a summary of the testing data for the inhibition of **oxidosqualene cyclase** by compounds of formula (I) and formula (II).

DETD TABLE 1

Inhibition of **Oxidosqualene Cyclase**

Compound	% Inhibition @ 10 .mu.M [I.sub.10]
101,550	82
100,759	76
101,915	46
102,055	29
101,140	38

DETD . . . that the compounds of the present invention exert their inhibitory effect on cholesterol biosynthesis through inhibition of squalene epoxidase and/or **oxidosqualene cyclase**. However, the present invention is not intended to be limited to a particular mechanism of action in achieving inhibition of. . .

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 8 USPATFULL

AN 94:82258 USPATFULL

TI Piperidyl ethers and thioethers as inhibitors of cholesterol biosynthesis

IN Barney, Charlotte L., Cincinnati, OH, United States
McCarthy, James R., West Chester, OH, United States
Wannamaker, Marion W., Cincinnati, OH, United States

PA Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc., Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5348964 19940920 <--

AI US 1993-92278 19930715 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-919993, filed on 27 Jul 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-851454, filed on 16 Mar 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-557877, filed on 25 Jul 1990, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ivy, C. Warren; Assistant Examiner: Covington, Raymond
LREP Barney, Charlotte L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1290
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5348964 19940920 <--
SUMM . . . in the biogenesis of cholesterol. This conversion occurs in two steps. Squalene epoxidase catalyzes the conversion of squalene to (3S)-2,3oxidosqualene. **Oxidosqualene cyclase** then converts (3S)-2,3-oxidosqualene to lanosterol. Lanosterol is converted through a number of subsequent enzymatic steps to cholesterol. Inhibition of squalene epoxidase decreases the amount of oxidosqualene available for conversion to cholesterol. Inhibition of **oxidosqualene cyclase** decreases the amount of lanosterol available for conversion to cholesterol. Inhibition of squalene epoxidase and/or **oxidosqualene cyclase** thus results in a decrease in the amount of cholesterol synthesized and ultimately causes a lowering of cholesterol in the. . .
SUMM The novel piperidyl ethers and thioethers of the present invention are inhibitors of squalene epoxidase and/or **oxidosqualene cyclase**. These compounds thus inhibit cholesterol biosynthesis and are useful in lowering blood cholesterol in patients in need thereof.
DETD . . . scraped from the TLC plates and counted for .sup.3 H-radioactivity in a scintillation counter. An IC.sub.50 for squalene epoxidase and **oxidosqualene cyclase** is calculated.
DETD . . . with a flow-through scintillation counter connected in series with the HPLC column. An IC.sub.50 is calculated for squalene epoxidase and **oxidosqualene cyclase** based on the radioactivity in controls and samples.
DETD Table 1 provides a summary of the testing data for the inhibition of **oxidosqualene cyclase** by compounds of formula (1).
DETD . . . that the compounds of the present invention exert their inhibitory effect on cholesterol biosynthesis through inhibition of squalene epoxidase and/or **oxidosqualene cyclase**. However, the present invention is not intended to be limited to a particular mechanism of action in achieving inhibition of. . .

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 94:3793 USPATFULL
TI Azadecalin amides and thioamides as inhibitors of cholesterol biosynthesis
IN Wannamaker, Marion W., West Chester, OH, United States
Van Sickle, William A., Cincinnati, OH, United States
Moore, William R., Farifield, OH, United States
PA Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc., Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5278171 19940111 <--
AI US 1991-776143 19911015 (7)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1991-676149, filed on 27 Mar 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5084461
DT Utility
FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ivy, C. Warren; Assistant Examiner: Turnipseed, James H.
LREP Wille, Louis J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1293
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5278171 19940111 <--
SUMM . . . in the biogenesis of cholesterol. This conversion occurs in two steps. Squalene epoxidase catalyzes the conversion of squalene to (3S)-2,3-oxidosqualene. **Oxidosqualene cyclase** then converts (3S)-2,3-oxidosqualene to lanosterol. Lanosterol is converted through a number of subsequent enzymatic steps to cholesterol. Inhibition of squalene epoxidase decreases the amount of oxidosqualene available for conversion to cholesterol. Inhibition of **oxidosqualene cyclase** decreases the amount of lanosterol available for conversion to cholesterol. Inhibition of squalene epoxidase and/or **oxidosqualene cyclase** thus results in a decrease in the amount of cholesterol synthesized and ultimately causes a lowering of cholesterol in the. . .
SUMM The novel azedcalin amides and thioamides of the present invention are inhibitors of squalene epoxidase and/or **oxidosqualene cyclase**. These compounds thus inhibit cholesterol biosynthesis and are useful in lowering blood cholesterol in patients in need thereof.
DETD Inhibition of **Oxidosqualene Cyclase**
DETD 1. Inhibition of **Oxidosqualene Cyclase** in HepG2 Cells (IC.sub.50)
DETD 2. Inhibition of Purified **Oxidosqualene Cyclase** (I.sub.10)
DETD **Oxidosqualene cyclase** is purified from rat liver microsomes by the sequential methods of: 1) solubilization with the detergent lauryl maltoside and 2). . . Compounds are tested to determine their ability to inhibit the conversion of squalene monoepoxide to lanosterol catalyzed by the purified **oxidosqualene cyclase**. The reaction mixture (final volume, 200 .mu.l) contains potassium phosphate buffer (50 mM, pH 7.4), Na.sub.2 EDTA (500 .mu.M), Tween 80 (0.1%), [.sup.3 H]squalene monoepoxide (10 .mu.M of the racemic mixture, 50 .mu.Ci/.mu.mol), test compound (10 .mu.M) and purified **oxidosqualene cyclase** (50.mu.g). The reagents, prior to mixing are equilibrated at 37.degree. C. for 10 minutes. The reaction is initiated by adding. . . a C.sub.18 reverse phase column eluted isocratically with 3.6% water in MeOH. Radioactivity is quantitated using an in-line scintillation counter. **Oxidosqualene cyclase** activity is expressed as the percent inhibition of **oxidosqualene cyclase** activity at 10 .mu.M test compound (I.sub.10 values).
DETD Table 1 provides a summary of the testing data for the inhibition of **oxidosqualene cyclase** by compounds of the present invention.
DETD TABLE 1

Inhibition of **Oxidosqualene Cyclase**

Test Compound	I.sub.10 purified enzyme	IC.sub.50 HepG2 Cell
102417	97%	0.7 .mu.M
100905	100%	52 .mu.M

102417 = N(1-Oxododecyl)-8-aza-4',10dimethyl-trans-decal-3ol.

100905 =
N[1Oxo-5-(3-methylbutylmercapto)pentyl8-aza-4.alpha.,10dimethyl-trans-dec
1-3ol.
DETD . . . that the compounds of the present invention exert their inhibitory effect on cholesterol biosynthesis through inhibition of squalene epoxidase and/or **oxidosqualene cyclase**. However, the present invention is not intended to be limited to a particular mechanism of action in achieving inhibition of. . .

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 92:87096 USPATFULL
TI Process for the preparation of di-fluro analogs of squalene
IN Jarvi, Esa T., Cincinnati, OH, United States
Edwards, Michael L., Cincinnati, OH, United States
McCarthy, James R., West Chester, OH, United States
PA Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc., Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5157166 19921020 <--
AI US 1992-844356 19920302 (7)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1991-745024, filed on 14 Aug 1991 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1990-626507, filed on 12 Dec 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5064864 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1990-502203, filed on 30 Mar 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5011859
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Cintins, Marianne M.; Assistant Examiner: Cook, Rebecca
LREP Sayles, Michael J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 1
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 495
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5157166 19921020 <--
SUMM . . . in the biogenesis of cholesterol. This conversion occurs in two steps. Squalene epoxidase catalyzes the conversion of squalene to (3S)-2,3-oxidosqualene. **Oxidosqualene cyclase** then converts (3S)-2,3-oxidosqualene to lanosterol. Lanosterol is converted through a number of subsequent enzymatic steps to cholesterol. Inhibition of squalene. . .

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 92:7350 USPATFULL
TI Azadecalin amides and thioamides as inhibitors of cholesterol biosynthesis
IN Wannamaker, Marion W., West Chester, OH, United States
Van Sickle, William A., Cincinnati, OH, United States
Moore, William R., Fairfield, OH, United States
PA Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc., Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5084461 19920128 <--
AI US 1991-676149 19910327 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fan, Jane T.; Assistant Examiner: Turnipseed, James H.
LREP Wille, Louis J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1290
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5084461 19920128 <--

SUMM . . . in the biogenesis of cholesterol. This conversion occurs in two steps. Squalene epoxidase catalyzes the conversion of squalene to (3S)-2,3-oxidosqualene. **Oxidosqualene cyclase** then converts (3S)-2,3-oxidosqualene to lanosterol. Lanosterol is converted through a number of subsequent enzymatic steps to cholesterol. Inhibition of squalene epoxidase decreases the amount of oxidosqualene available for conversion to cholesterol. Inhibition of **oxidosqualene cyclase** decreases the amount of lanosterol available for conversion to cholesterol. Inhibition of squalene epoxidase and/or **oxidosqualene cyclase** thus results in a decrease in the amount of cholesterol synthesized and ultimately causes a lowering of cholesterol in the. . .

SUMM The novel azedcalin amides and thioamides of the present invention are inhibitors of squalene epoxidase and/or **oxidosqualene cyclase**. These compounds thus inhibit cholesterol biosynthesis and are useful in lowering blood cholesterol in patients in need thereof.

DETD Inhibition of **Oxidosqualene Cyclase**

DETD 1. Inhibition of **Oxidosqualene Cyclase** in HepG2 Cells (IC.sub.50)

DETD 2. Inhibition of Purified **Oxidosqualene Cyclase** (I.sub.10)

DETD **Oxidosqualene cyclase** is purified from rat liver microsomes by the sequential methods of: 1) solubilization with the detergent lauryl maltoside and 2). . . Compounds are tested to determine their ability to inhibit the conversion of squalene monoepoxide to lanosterol catalyzed by the purified **oxidosqualene cyclase**. The reaction mixture (final volume, 200 .mu.l) contains potassium phosphate buffer (50 mM, pH 7.4), Na.sub.2 EDTA (500 .mu.M), Tween 80 (0.1%), [.sup.3 H]squalene monoepoxide (10 .mu.M of the racemic mixture, 50 .mu.Ci/.mu.mol), test compound (10 .mu.M) and purified **oxidosqualene cyclase** (50 .mu.g). The reagents, prior to mixing are equilibrated at 37.degree. C. for 10 minutes. The reaction is initiated by. . . a C.sub.18 reverse phase column eluted isocratically with 3.6% water in MeOH. Radioactivity is quantitated using an in-line scintillation counter. **Oxidosqualene cyclase** activity is expressed as the percent inhibition of **oxidosqualene cyclase** activity at 10 .mu.M test compound (I.sub.10 values).

DETD Table 1 provides a summary of the testing data for the inhibition of **oxidosqualene cyclase** by compounds of the present invention.

DETD TABLE 1

Inhibition of **Oxidosqualene Cyclase**

Test Compound	I.sub.10 purified enzyme	IC.sub.50 HepG2 Cell
102417	97%	0.7 .mu.M
100905	100%	52 .mu.M

102417 = N(1-Oxododecyl)-8-aza-4.alpha., 10dimethyl-trans-decal-3ol.
100905 = N[1Oxo-5-(3-methylbutylmercapto)pentyl8-aza-4.alpha., 10dimethyl-trans-decal-3ol.

DETD . . . that the compounds of the present invention exert their inhibitory effect on cholesterol biosynthesis through inhibition of squalene epoxidase and/or **oxidosqualene cyclase**. However, the present invention is not intended to be limited to a particular mechanism of action in achieving inhibition of. . .

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 8 USPATFULL

AN 91:92563 USPATFULL
TI Di- and tetra-fluoro analogs of squalene as inhibitors of squalene epoxidase
IN Jarvi, Esa T., Cincinnati, OH, United States
Edwards, Michael L., Cincinnati, OH, United States
McCarthy, James R., West Chester, OH, United States
PA Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc., Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5064864 19911112 <--
AI US 1990-626507 19901212 (7)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1990-502203, filed on 30 Mar 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5011859
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Evans, J. E.
LREP Wille, Louis J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 507
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5064864 19911112 <--
SUMM . . . in the biogenesis of cholesterol. This conversion occurs in two steps. Squalene epoxidase catalyzes the conversion of squalene to (3S)-2,3-oxidosqualene. **Oxidosqualene cyclase** then converts (3S)-2,3-oxidosqualene to lanosterol. Lanosterol is converted through a number of subsequent enzymatic steps to cholesterol. Inhibition of squalene. . .

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 91:34379 USPATFULL
TI Di- and tetra-fluoro analogs of squalene as inhibitors of squalene epoxidase
IN Jarvi, Esa T., Cincinnati, OH, United States
Edwards, Michael L., Cincinnati, OH, United States
McCarthy, James R., West Chester, OH, United States
PA Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc., Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5011859 19910430 <--
AI US 1990-502203 19900330 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Evans, J. E.
LREP Wille, Louis J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,2
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 503
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 5011859 19910430 <--
SUMM . . . in the biogenesis of cholesterol. This conversion occurs in two steps. Squalene epoxidase catalyzes the conversion of squalene to (3S)-2,3-oxidosqualene. **Oxidosqualene cyclase** then converts (3S)-2,3-oxidosqualene to lanosterol. Lanosterol is converted through a number of subsequent enzymatic steps to cholesterol. Inhibition of squalene. . .

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 89:74191 USPATFULL
TI Squalene oxide cyclase inhibitors and therapeutic use thereof
IN Sinensky, Michael, Denver, CO, United States
Spencer, Thomas A., Hanover, NH, United States

PA Somatogenetics International, Inc., Broomfield, CO, United States (U.S. corporation)
Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, United States (U.S. corporation) a part interest
PI US 4863932 19890905 <--
AI US 1988-167124 19880311 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Raymond, Richard L.; Assistant Examiner: Turnipseed, James H.
LREP Cooper, Iver P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,7
DRWN 9 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 744
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 4863932 19890905 <--
DETD . . . is known. See Westerkaemper, John "An Attempted Synthesis of beta-Azidomethyl-6 beta-hydroxy-5, 5, 8 alpha-trimethyl-1, 2,3,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-decahydronaphthalene: A Prospective Photosaffinity Label for **Oxidosqualene Cyclase**," Honors Thesis, Dartmouth College (1986); Reuvers and DeGroot; J. Org. Chem., 49: 110-13 (1984). However, the methylidine alcohol was converted. . .

=> S NICOTINIC ACID AND COMPOSITION
9938 NICOTINIC
653796 ACID
7990 NICOTINIC ACID
(NICOTINIC(W)ACID)
662212 COMPOSITION
L8 6220 NICOTINIC ACID AND COMPOSITION

=> S L8 AND pd<1985
908465 PD<1985
(PD<19850000)
L9 885 L8 AND PD<1985

=> D L9 1, 885 BIB, KWIC

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 885 USPATFULL
AN 1998:38172 USPATFULL
TI Oligosaccharides having anti-Xa activity and pharmaceutical compositions containing them
IN Lormeau, Jean Claude, Maromme-la-Maine, France
Petitou, Maurice, Paris, France
Choay, deceased, Jean, late of Paris, France by Fra.cedilla. oise Choay, Pauline Choay, Corinne Choay-Verdet, heirs
PA Choay, S.A., Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 35770 19980414
US 4401662 19830830 (Original) <--
AI US 1995-574761 19951219 (8)
US 1980-194545 19801006 (Original)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1979-91164, filed on 5 Nov 1979, now abandoned
PRAI FR 1978-31357 19781106
FR 1979-18873 19790720
GB 1979-34673 19791005
GB 1980-443 19800107
GB 1980-21749 19800702
GB 1980-21750 19800702
GB 1980-29697 19800915

DT Reissue
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fonda, Kathleen K.
LREP Kenyon & Kenyon
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1078
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 35770 19980414
US 4401662 19830830 (Original) <--
SUMM It is admitted that heparin is an heterogeneous polysaccharide with respect to the **composition** of its oligosaccharidic chains as well as to the molecular weight thereof.
DETD . . . particular useful for the prophylaxis and the treatment of thrombosis such as a veinotonic agent like dihydroergotamine, a salt of **nicotinic acid** or a thrombolytic agent like urokinase.
DETD The results as to **composition** are summed up in table II hereafter, expressed as weight % (first line), as the mole to mole ratio with. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
12. A therapeutic antithrombotic **composition** which has antithrombotic activity higher than that of heparin (as measured by the Yin-Wessler test) which **composition** comprises a therapeutically acceptable carrier and in a therapeutically effective amount, an oligosaccharide of claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,. . .
13. The therapeutic **composition** of claim 12 in which the ratio of Yin-Wessler titer to USP titer is at least about 100.

14. The therapeutic **composition** of claim 12 in which the oligosaccharide has a Yin-Wessler titer of 100 to about 2,000 U/mg.

15. A therapeutic method for controlling thrombosis in a patient which comprises administering to said patient the therapeutic antithrombotic **composition** of claim 12 and controlling thrombosis.

16. The therapeutic method of claim 15 in which the administration of the **composition** is at periodic intervals.

L9 ANSWER 885 OF 885 USPATFULL
AN 71:32313 USPATFULL
TI METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GUANOSINE AND 5'-GUANYLIC ACID
IN Yoneda, Masahiko, Suita, Japan
Kida, Makoto, Fuse, Japan
Hemmi, Teluji, Amagasaki, Japan
Nogami, Ikuo, Kyoto, Japan
Imada, Akira, Nishinomiya, Japan
Takeuchi, Yuichi, Akashi, Japan
Ohmura, Einosuke, Nishinomiya, Japan
PA Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan
PI US 3607649 19710921 <--
AI US 1969-834933 19690611 (4)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1966-525289, filed on 7 Feb 1966, now abandoned
PRAI JP 1965-7954 19650211
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Tanenholtz, Alvin E.
LREP Wenderoth, Lind & Ponack
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 480
PI US 3607649 19710921 <--
SUMM . . . source such as vitamin free casein hydrolyzate and/or vitamin source containing water-soluble vitamins such as vitamin B.sub.1, B.sub.2, B.sub.6, B.sub.12, **nicotinic acid** amide, folic acid, **nicotinic acid** and pantothenic acid; in other words, the mutants require (1) adenine and (2) amino acid and/or vitamin for their growth.----------Table. . .

SUMM . . . casein hydrolysate (histidine as amino acid) and a vitamin mixture containing water-soluble vitamin such as vitamin B.sub.1, B.sub.2, B.sub.6, B.sub.12, **nicotinic acid**, **nicotinic acid** amide, folic acid, pantothenic acid and biotin.

SUMM As vitamin sources, there may be employed water-soluble vitamin itself such as vitamin B.sub.1, B.sub.2, B.sub.6, B.sub.12, **nicotinic acid**, **nicotinic acid** amide, folic acid, pantothenic acid and biotin, a vitamin mixture containing said water-soluble vitamins, or natural substances containing said vitamin,. . .

SUMM . . . 37.degree. C. for 24 hours. The resulting culture broth is innoculated on 50 liters of culture medium of the same **composition** as that mentioned as table 3 in example 1 and incubated with aeration and agitation at 37.degree. C. for 72. . .

SUMM the resultant culture broth is innoculated on 50 liters of the culture medium of the same **composition** as mentioned above, and incubated with aeration and agitation at 30.degree. C. for 96 hours. In the culture filtrate, there. . .

SUMM . . . grams

distilled water	1	liter
		pH 8.0

---

* The vitamin mixture consists of vitamin B.sub.1
, vitamin B.sub.2
, vitamin B.sub.6
, vitamin B.sub.12
, **nicotinic acid** amide, folic acid, **nicotinic acid**, pantothenic acid and biotin.

SUMM The resultant culture broth is innoculated on 50 liters of the culture medium of the same **composition** as mentioned above, and incubated with aeration and agitation at 30.degree. C. for 120 hours. In the culture filtrate, 1.5. . .

SUMM . . . megaterium de Bary No. 211-46 (ATCC No. 19,218) is innoculated on 50 ml. of the culture medium of the same **composition** as employed in example 4, followed by incubation under shaking at 37.degree. C. for 22 hours. The resultant culture broth is innoculated on 500 ml. of the culture medium of the same **composition** as mentioned above, and incubated with aeration and agitation at 37.degree. C. for 96 hours. In the culture filtrate, 4.5. . .

SUMM The mutant is innoculated on 500 ml. of the culture medium of the same **composition** described in example 1 as as 1, followed by incubation with shaking at 28.degree. C. for 24 hours. The resultant culture broth is innoculated on 50 liters of the culture broth of the same **composition** described in example 1 as table 2 and incubated with aeration and agitation at 28.degree. C. for 72 hours. In. . .

SUMM the resultant culture broth is innoculated on 50 liters of the culture medium of the same **composition** as described above, and incubated with aeration and agitation at 28.degree. C. for 96 hours. In the culture filtrate, 2.8. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . tryptophane and a mixture thereof and/or a water-soluble vitamin selected from the group consisting of vitamin B.sub.1, B.sub.2, B.sub.6, B.sub.12, **nicotinic acid, nicotinic acid** amide, folic acid, pantothenic acid and a mixture thereof, onto a culture medium containing both (1) adenine source and (2). . .

. . . tryptophane and a mixture thereof and/or a water-soluble vitamin selected from the group consisting of vitamin B.sub.1, B.sub.2, B.sub.6, B.sub.12, **nicotinic acid, nicotinic acid** amide, folic acid, pantothenic acid and a mixture thereof, onto a culture medium containing both (1) adenine source and (2). . .